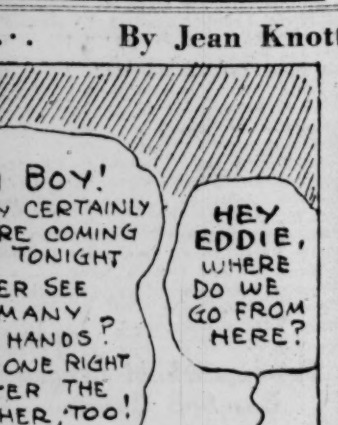


JUNE 27, 1919.

(Copyright, 1919,
by R. L. Goldberg.)

BRAINS



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VOL. 71. NO. 306.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1919—18 PAGES.

NIGHT
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

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SHOT AND CAUGHT;
\$41,000 MISSING

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Thieves Say Another of Gang Escaped With Money, but Posses Search Woods for Hiding Place.

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BENTON, Ill., June 28.—Four of the robbers who yesterday shot into and robbed the office of the Middle Fork Mine of the United States Fuel Co., two miles east of Benton, of \$41,000 are prisoners today in the Williamson County Jail at Marion, Ill. All were wounded in a rifle fight with pursuers.

A fifth robber was killed in the fight from the mine. Three of the nine office employees were wounded during the robbery. The leader of the robbers said that a sixth confederate escaped with the money. His statement is not credited and a search of the woods near West Frankfort, Ill., where the robbers were captured, is being made in the belief that the money was buried there.

Violence Feared at Benton. The prisoners were not taken to Benton, which is 33 miles southeast of St. Louis, because it was feared that citizens would undertake violence. The leader of the robbers and the owner of their automobile have been identified as Angelo Trent, an employee of No. 9 mine at West Frankfort.

The other prisoners gave their names as Rossa Lupin, Tony Ferrito and Albert Treacy. They said the man who escaped was Malo Perigato. All are employees of West Frankfort mines. Twenty minutes after the robbery, a posse from Benton was in pursuit. The chase was made easy because the robbers' automobile left the main road between Benton and Frankfort and turned into a lane, the tracks of its tires being clearly visible.

Robbers Exhaust Ammunition. The robbers followed the lane to a point about one and one-half miles from Frankfort Heights. There a wheel broke, but the robbers managed to get the machine into the cover of the woods. The posse found it about 100 yards from the road, and shortly afterward the robbers opened fire. The posse began shooting into the woods, and continued to fire until its ammunition gave out. Upon the arrival of a special train from Benton bringing reinforcements and ammunition, the woods, which is about three miles long and one wide, was surrounded, and the fire into it renewed. About 10 p. m. the robbers came from cover, their hands above their heads. They had held out until their ammunition was exhausted.

The robbers had both rifles and revolvers. As they exhausted their ammunition for each weapon they threw it away. It was estimated that 1000 shots were exchanged.

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In the delegation were striking electrical workers. Jennings, representative of the telephone operators; the Rev. Father Timothy Dempsey and James J. Barrett and E. J. Rhoads, Federal Conciliators, and four women operators.

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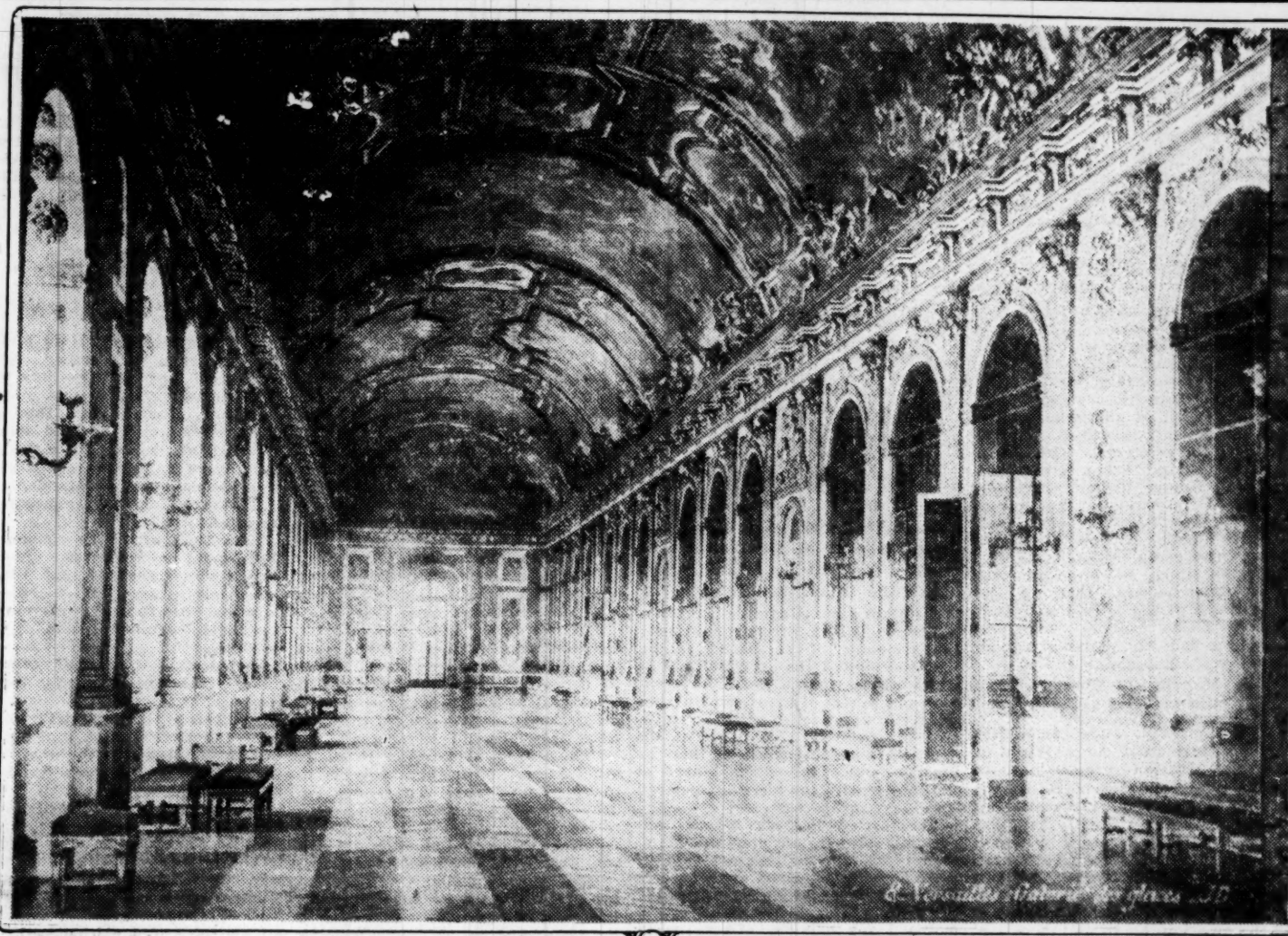
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Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Where Peace Was Signed;
the Three Dominant Figures in Long Peace ConferencePresident Pays
a Warm Tribute to
Generous France

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28.—PRESIDENT WILSON today on the eve of his departure from France, made the following statement:

"As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are towards the people of America and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in its heart."

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospect of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed; my thought enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed and profoundly grateful for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home."

"I take the liberty of bidding France Godspeed as well as goodbye, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future."

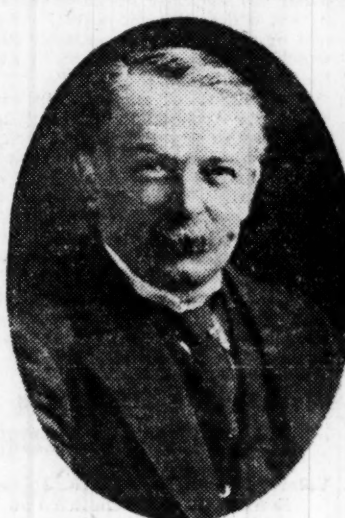
—WOODROW WILSON.

SHIPS OF NAVY TO SALUTE
SIGNING OF WORLD PEACE

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Orders Men-o-War and Stations to Mark Event.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Daniels today sent this message to all naval ships and stations:

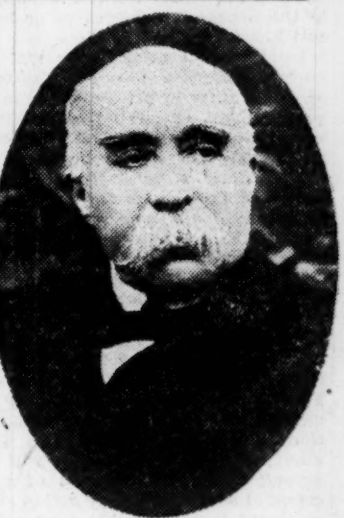
"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Gloria to God in the Highest, On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.' We are living the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world. Upon the receipt of news of signing of the treaty of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of 21 guns with national ensign at each masthead."



PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE.



PRESIDENT WILSON.



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

TREATY BRINGS NEW ORDER,
NOT TOO HARSH, SAYS WILSON

"Peoples Ready for Independence Shall No More Be Subject to Exploitation of a Stronger Nation," He Tells People.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My fellow countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms."

And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambitions for power and dominion. It associates the free govern-

Goose Quills Put
on Peace Table for
Those Wishing Them

By the Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—A BOX of old-fashioned goose quills, sharpened by the expert pen pointer of the French Foreign Office, was placed on each of the three tables for use of those plenipotentiaries who desired to observe the traditional formalities.

SPECIAL WIRE IS RESERVED
TO FLASH PEACE TREATY NEWS

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department issued this official statement on the special arrangements made for sending the news of the signing of the peace treaty to Washington:

"The first news of the signing of the greatest of all peace pacts was flashed to the United States today over a special Government circuit between Versailles and Washington. Over this wire of approximately 3000 miles of ocean cable and land telegraph set up for almost instantaneous transmission came to the department this first outline of the proceedings of the day, with London, New Portland and New York the only points on the long stretch of line."

"The American mission at the peace conference had advised the department of State several days in advance that on the day of the signing the circuit would be arranged and messages sent over it from the mission at Versailles to be given immediately to the press to facilitate the news to the American public."

CROWD WILDLY CHEERS
WILSON, CLEMENCEAU
AND LLOYD GEORGE

Leaders Borne Along by Surging Thousands at End of Ceremony and Are Photographed Together.

GERMANS SIGN FIRST AT
3:12; EVENT ENDS AT 3:49

Gen. Smuts Makes Long Speech in Signing Under Protest, Objecting to Territorial Settlements and Saying Indemnities Retard Industrial Revival.

By Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—The world war was formally ended today by the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3:10 a'clock and the German delegates, the first to sign, affixed their signatures at 3:13 o'clock. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor Powers signed in alphabetical order.

China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a long statement.

Gen. Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the allied Powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

As Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George emerged from the palace the great crowd gathered outside swept aside the cordon of troops, cheering madly.

Surging Crowd Sweeps Three Leaders Along.

The three statesmen were swept along by the surging throng. Many soldiers broke ranks and joined in the demonstration, while guns boomed and low-flying airplanes seemed to fill the air.

The German delegates left the hall first, the Allied representatives remaining in their seats. Those who had assembled in the hall then went to the terrace to see the fountains playing.

Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson were photographed together on the terrace. After the demonstration the three Allied leaders left Versailles in the same automobile, the crowds following and cheering.

Americans Complete Signing at 3:14.

President Wilson and the American delegation completed signing the peace treaty at 3:14 o'clock Paris time. It also was signed by Dr. Herman Mueller at 3:12 and Dr. Johannes Bell for the Germans at 3:13. The other American delegation signed in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, E. M. House and Gen. Bliss.

The Germans were the first to sign. The other delegates signed in the order set forth in the treaty.

At 3:44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signatures had not, however, as a matter of fact, then been completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order. The proceedings were formally closed by Premier Clemenceau at 3:49 o'clock.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the Germans, Americans, Belgians, British and French plenipotentiaries.

Clemenceau's Speech Opening Session.

Premier Clemenceau, in opening the session, said:

"The session is open. The Allied and Associated Powers on one side, and the German Commission on the other side, have come to an agreement on the condition of peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the president of the conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 260 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation. The signatures will be given now, and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied in this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German commission to sign the treaty."

The treaty was signed under the watchful eyes of 45 stalwart American doughboys, French poilus and British Tommies, the real "artisans of the peace."

Marshals and Generals of the allied armies took the first places on

Continued on Page 2, Column 8.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
By James J. Montague.

WHAT'S THE USE?

(Dr. Andrews of Johns Hopkins University has discovered, some years after John the Baptist did, that locusts make excellent food.)

When first we read alluring tales
Of how the Fijis victual
On steaks and cutlets culled from whales
Whose cost is very little,
We thought we'd buy one right away
And in the eastern park it
Until we needed it some day—
But none were on the market.

About a fortnight after that
Was our attention focussed
Upon a statement that there's fat
And lean meat in a locust.
A dish of locusts, so we read,
Though skeptics might decry it,
Was more nutritious far than bread
And made a splendid diet.

"Aha," cried we, "we'll take a club
And kill eighteen or twenty.
Behind that big syring shrub
The little things are plenty."
But when we got them nicely broiled
And on the table placed 'em
The children viewed them, and recoiled,
And wouldn't even taste 'em.

I know these scientific gurs
Their time are freely giving
New means and methods to devise
To cut the cost of living.
But though their plans that I have tried
Are manifold and many,
This stern fact cannot be denied:
They haven't helped me any.



HOPELESS.

No use to expect honor from the
Bolshevik. Heeds can never be white.

THEY TEAM UP LIKE LAMB AND
MINT SAUCE.
Even if edible locusts are cheap
and plentiful, it is going to be a lot
of trouble to find the wild honey to
serve with them.

WHERE IS IT NOW?
Germany invested thirty million
dollars in propaganda in this coun-
try. She might just as well have
invested it in oil stocks.
(Copyright, 1919, by Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

The Approaching Shadow.
Bacon—How's the world treating
you?
Egbert—Can't complain.
"No kick coming, then?"
"I can't say that. I'm expecting
my wife home from her mother's to-
morrow."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Esthetic Judge.
"That doctor can't reset my broken
nose by himself," declared the in-
comparable movie actress.
"But he's a competent surgeon."
"No matter. I must have a sculp-
tor present."—Kansas City Journal.

Decollete.

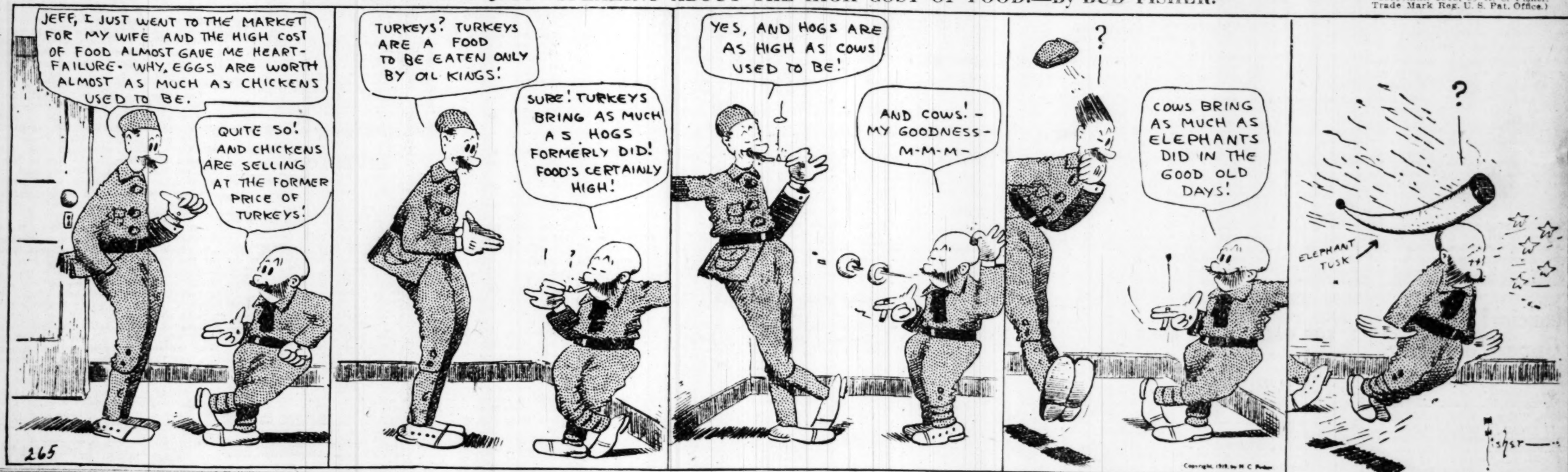
"Doesn't that movie actress put on
airs?"
"Well, she ought to put on some-
thing."—Film Fun.



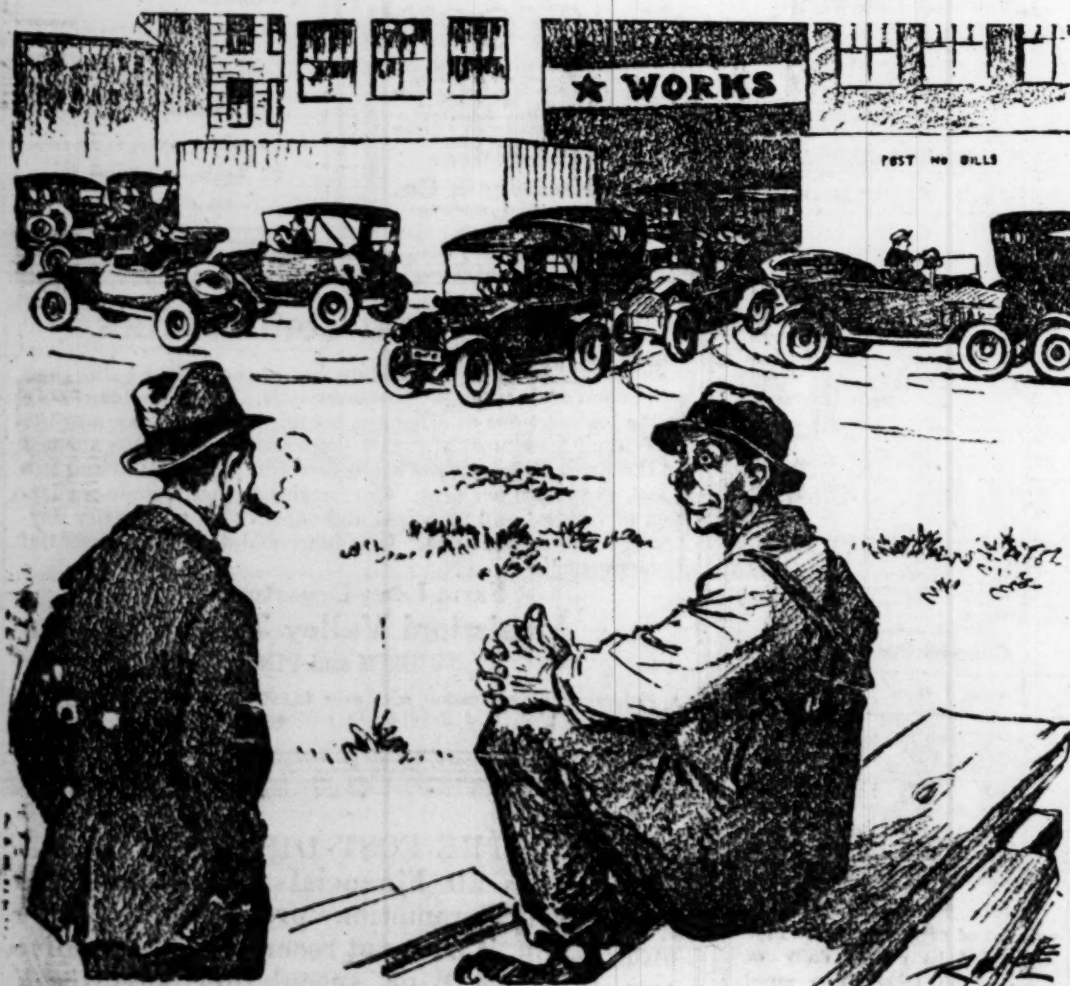
"SAY, POP!"—ALKALI IKE WAS JUDGING ONLY BY THE SOUND.—By C. M. PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—SPEAKING ABOUT THE HIGH COST OF FOOD.—By BUD FISHER.

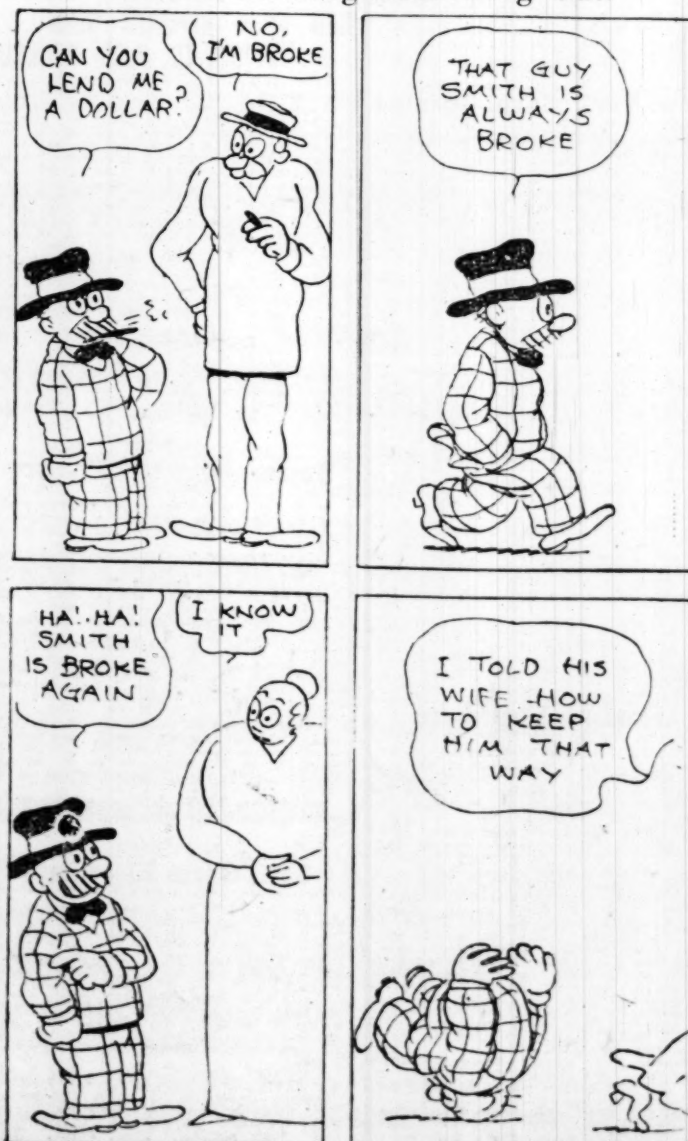


THE MODERN WORKMAN.



Observer: What's the trouble over there?
Workman: Nothing. Men want more money and struck. It's just a walkout.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—Find the Winners.

By Jean Knott



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If you have a job open for a retail
see the official list of applications
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A fifth robber was killed in the
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The robbers were captured by a
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during the robbery. The leader of
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His statement is not credited and a
search of the woods near West
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All are employees of West Frank-
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Robbers Exhaust Ammunition.
The robbers followed the posse to a
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Upon the arrival of a special train
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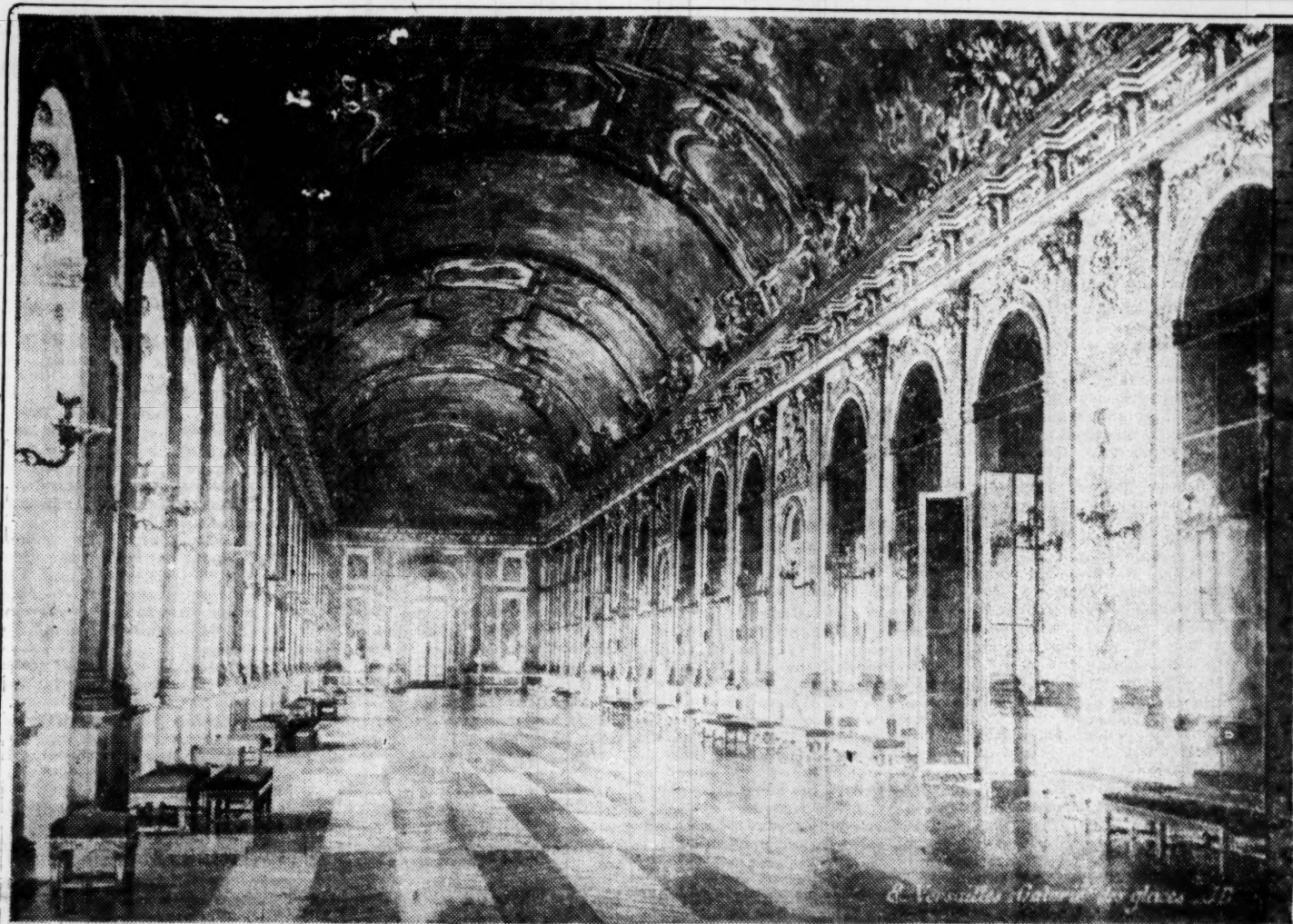
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By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28.—PRESIDENT WILSON today on the eve of his departure from France, made the following statement:

"As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable deep acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are towards the people of America and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in its heart."

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospects of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed; my thought enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed and profoundly grateful for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home."

"I take the liberty of bidding France Godspeed as well as goodbye, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future."

"WOODROW WILSON."

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My fellow countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms."

And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambitions for power and dominion. It associates the free govern-

ments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality, supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation, but substitutes a new order, under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness, and peoples who are ready for independence, but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations."

It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationalities; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of treaties. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions, and

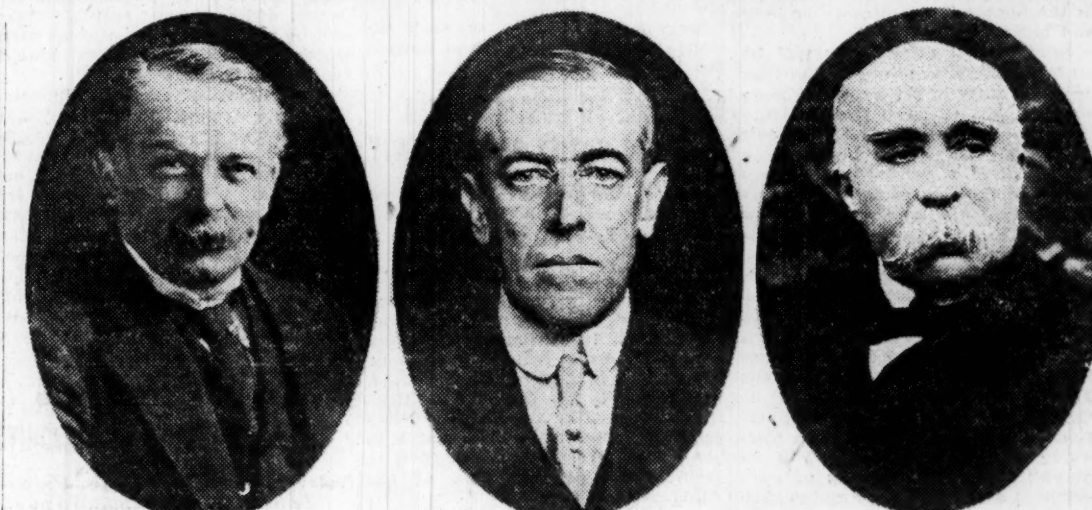
Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

SHIPS OF NAVY TO SALUTE
SIGNING OF WORLD PEACE

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Orders Men-o-War and Stations to Mark Event.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Daniels today sent this message to all naval ships and stations:

"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Glory to God in the Highest. On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.'"



PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE. PRESIDENT WILSON. PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

TREATY BRINGS NEW ORDER,
NOT TOO HARSH, SAYS WILSON

"Peoples Ready for Independence Shall No More Be Subject to Exploitation of a Stronger Nation," He Tells People.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

GOOSE QUILLS PUT
ON PEACE TABLE FOR
THOSE WISHING THEM

By the Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—A goose quill, sharpened by the expert pen pointer of the French Foreign Office, was placed on each of the three tables for use of those plenipotentiaries who desired to observe the traditional formalities.

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SPECIAL WIRE IS RESERVED
TO FLASH PEACE TREATY NEWS

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department issued this official statement on the special arrangements made for sending the news of the signing of the peace treaty to Washington:

"The first news of the signing of the greatest of all peace pacts was flashed to the United States today over a special Government circuit between Versailles and Washington. Over this wire of approximately 3,000 miles of ocean cable and land telegraph set up for almost instantaneous transmission came to the department this first outline of the proceedings of the day, with London, New Foundland and New York the only points on the long stretch of line."

"The American mission at the peace conference had advised the department of State several days in advance that on the day of the signing the circuit would be arranged and messages sent over it from the mission at Versailles to be given immediately to the press to facilitate the news to the American public."

CROWD WILDLY CHEERS
WILSON, CLEMENCEAU
AND LLOYD GEORGE

Leaders Borne Along by Surging Thousands at End of Ceremony and Are Photographed Together.

GERMANS SIGN FIRST AT 3:12; EVENT ENDS AT 3:49

Gen. Smuts Makes Long Speech in Signing Under Protest, Objecting to Territorial Settlements and Saying Indemnities Retard Industrial Revival.

By Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—The world war was formally ended today by the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3:10 a'clock and the German delegates, the first to sign, affixed their signatures at 3:13 o'clock. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor Powers signed in alphabetical order.

China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a long statement.

Gen. Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the allied Powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

As Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George emerged from the palace the great crowd gathered outside swept aside the cordon of troops, cheering madly.

Surging Crowd Sweeps Three Leaders Along. The three statesmen were swept along by the surging throng. Many soldiers broke ranks and joined in the demonstration, while guns boomed and low-flying airplanes seemed to fill the air.

The German delegates left the hall first, the Allied representatives remaining in their seats. Those who had assembled in the hall then went to the terrace to see the fountains playing.

Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson were photographed together on the terrace. After the demonstration the three Allied leaders left Versailles in the same motor car, the crowds following and cheering.

Americans Complete Signing at 3:14. President Wilson and the American delegation completed signing the peace treaty at 3:14 o'clock Paris time. It also was signed by Dr. Herman Mueller at 3:12 and Dr. Johannes Bell for the Germans at 3:12. The other American delegation signed in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, E. M. House and Gen. Bliss.

The Germans were the first to sign. The other delegates signed in the order set forth in the treaty.

At 3:44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signatures had not, however, as a matter of fact, then been completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order. The proceedings were formally closed by Premier Clemenceau at 3:49 o'clock.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the Germans, Americans, Belgians, British and French plenipotentiaries.

Clemenceau's Speech Opening Session. Premier Clemenceau, in opening the session, said:

"The session is open. The Allied and Associated Powers on one side, and the German Commission on the other side, have come to an agreement on the condition of peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the president of the conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation. The signatures will be given now, and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied in this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German commission to sign the treaty."

The treaty was signed under the watchful eyes of 45 stalwart American doughboys, French poilus and British Tommies, the real "artisans of the peace."

Marshals and Generals of the allied armies took the first places on

TREATY BRINGS NEW ORDER, NOT TOO HARSH, SAYS WILSON

Continued From Page One.

for every sort of international cooperation that will serve to ease the life of the world and facilitate its common action with beneficent service of every kind.

It furnishes guarantees such as have never been given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope.

Senator Hitchcock declared the address "a great announcement, an eloquent appeal, and an inspiring prophecy for the future."

The House received the President's address with more of a show of celebration than did the Senate. Presented by Democratic Floor leader Clark, the address, read from the Speaker's desk, while the House stood and punctuated it with applause and cheers. Loud yells from the Democratic side greeted the announcement of the signature, "Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Hitchcock read the address in the Senate.

Passage Announced.

Some members of Congress and others who are watching the Irish question were particularly attracted to that portion of the President's address in which he referred to "Peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance" and that the treaty "recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality."

No one here ventured to interpret what was in the President's mind when he wrote those passages, but they were scanned with much interest.

Official Washington took the signing of the treaty calmly and quietly, in marked contrast to the riotous demonstrations which greeted the announcement of the signing of the armistice.

Congress was wholly without demonstration.

The marine band serenading Congress on the Capitol plaza was the only sign of celebration.

WILSON SENDS 500 MARINES TO SCHLESWIG FOR OCCUPATION

They Will Remain on Duty There Until Plebiscite Provided by Treaty Is Taken.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. PARIS, June 28.—President Wilson has authorized the dispatch of 500 marines to Schleswig to act as part of the occupation force provided for in the treaty to continue in occupation until the plebiscite is taken. This must be completed within 10 weeks after the treaty is signed.

High importance is attached to the President's action since it may be precedent for the use of our forces in many other European regions where similar plebiscites are called for. In any event, the step shows how far America is committed to the settlement of the general situation abroad.

R-34 EXPECTED TO REACH UNITED STATES ON JULY 5 OR 6

British Dirigible Will Undertake First Flight Across Atlantic by Lighter-Than-Air Machine.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The British dirigible R-34 is expected to arrive in the United States on July 5 or 6 on the first flight across the Atlantic to be undertaken by a lighter-than-air craft.

This announcement was made here today by the British Air Attache, who requested that American merchant ships on the North Atlantic route weather reports to Cape Race for both the outward and return voyage of the dirigible. The R-34 will land at Long Island, and will remain only long enough to replenish its fuel and gas supply.

PARK BAND CONCERT TOMORROW

The season of Park Department band concerts will open tomorrow with a concert by Falkenhainer's Band in Forest Park. The program will be from 3:30 to 6 p. m.

An added attraction will be a concert by the Jefferson Brass Band at O'Fallon Park from 4 to 6 p. m. This concert will be in the interest of the army recruiting campaign.

Paris Students Hold Parade to Celebrate Peace

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28.—The students of Paris began to form processions early today, and were parading through the streets in celebration of the signing of the treaty.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Springtime Brides in St. Louis—A page of photographs in the Botanical Section.

Finals for the Trans-Mississippi Golf Championship—A page of snapshots made at the St. Louis Country Club on the last day of the big golf meet.

The President's Long Stay in Paris Fully Justified—What Was Accomplished Through His Presence, Says Frank H. Simonds—An appreciation by the noted writer of Wilson's visit to the French capital.

Great Opportunity Today for New Writers—Editor of the Saturday Evening Post says chances for literary success were never greater than they are right now.

Order Your Copy Today

G. O. P. OPINION TO LIMIT ACCEPTANCE OF WORLD LEAGUE

Republicans in Senate Will Demand That Reservations Be Made When Treaty Is Ratified.

SAY STEP WOULD MEAN NO DELAY

Wilson Followers Say Objectors Will Have to Yield to Pressure of Public Opinion.

By the Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Evidence continues to pile up that Republicans in the Senate are uniting to demand that the peace treaty be accepted only with reservations limiting America's participation in the league of nations.

The program laid down for the party by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee embodies two main features: First, that the treaty must be ratified and get out the way as speedily as possible; second, that it shall not be ratified without reservations "safeguarding American independence and traditional rights."

Senator Spencer's statement to the Post-Dispatch that he favored reservations, and that he would not vote for the league covenant as it now stands, is in keeping with the general trend of Republican opinion.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, whose position has been in doubt, is now known to be committed to the reservations plan.

Opposed to Amendments.

Senator Capper of Kansas said today that he found himself in close accord with Spencer's views on the league. Like Spencer, Capper is opposed to amending the peace treaty on the ground that such procedure would result in interminable delay.

He expressed the view, however, that it is ample precedent, in the diplomatic negotiations of the last 100 years, for accepting the treaty with reservations. This is the view now being assiduously put forward by the Republicans. They maintain that the making of reservations would involve no delay in the establishment of formal peace, such as would occur if amendments were made in the treaty itself.

In the latter case, according to this view, negotiations would have to be reopened with all the signatory nations, whereas, should the treaty with reservations be accepted, it would be settled between the two nations concerned through the regular diplomatic channels.

Capper is the Kansas vice president of the League to Enforce Peace.

Indicates Growing Opposition.

Spencer has been regarded all along as a friend of the league of nations. The fact that he has now come out flat-footedly in favor of qualifying America's acceptance of the treaty, is indicative of growing Republican opposition to the league.

President's proposal that the league covenant be adopted as written.

On the issue accepting the treaty with or without qualifying clauses after the signature, the vote apparently will be close. Opponents of the President assert that with the exception of Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a thick and thin supporter of the league, they can muster in the Senate in favor of reservations. If this is true, the reservations will be adopted, for McCumber's vote would be offset by Reed's. Both Reed and Borah, the two irreconcilables, who are opposed to the league on any terms, are counted upon to support the plan, limiting the responsibility of the United States under the league, and then on the final vote, to oppose the treaty.

The Republicans have majority of two in the Senate. If Spencer, Capper, Kellogg and others who favor the league theory, but balk for various reasons, at the text of the proposed amendments, stand by their guns, the Republicans will have an excellent chance of "putting over" their reservations plan.

On the other hand, the Wilson followers in the Senate, who are in the opposition will give voice to the pressure of public opinion for the league and the covenant will be voted through without change. They are counting strongly on the effects of the forthcoming trip of President Wilson over the country.

During the first five months of 1919, the Post-Dispatch printed 7732 Lost and Found "Wants"—15718 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined—and three times as many as the nearest competitor.

PRESIDENT TO SAIL FOR HOME TOMORROW; MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH WORK

Believes People Will Approve Decisions When He Explains—Opposes Fall Resolution and Any Reservations.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson and his party will leave Paris at 9:30 tonight for Brest, to sail for home. Secretary Tumulty was notified today by the circuit attorney that President Wilson said, "All well."

President Wilson has consented to an unofficial reception for him on his arrival in New York. A committee of citizens through Secretary Tumulty, had asked they be allowed to prepare an unofficial greeting. This is the first intimation of where the President would land.

Concerning the mandate of the United States in Turkey the President is known to hold that he had no right to make any promises and that the most he could do was to stand by the subject to the people at home.

One of the main reasons for the proposed American mandate in Constantinople, it is pointed out, is that it will keep Constantinople in European politics and keep the Black Sea open for the world's commerce.

Concerning Mexico and Costa Rica not being in the league of nations, the presidential view is said to be that the situation is of their own making and that it is necessary for those Governments to "find themselves."

14 Points Adhered To.

Relative to the President's 14 points, the view is taken that the treaty adheres to the points more closely than had been expected, owing to the difficulties and complications which arose during the course of the negotiations.

Whole, presidential quarters regard the signing of the treaty as the end of a long job they are glad to see finished, and President Wilson, it was said, starts back relying with confidence on approval of the work by the people when misapprehensions have been cleared away and they have been made fully aware of what the conference has accomplished.

Besides signing the treaty and the protocol, the President has made it known that he is ready to sign the treaty carrying out the arrangements whereby the United States and Great Britain will come to the assistance of France in case she is menaced by Germany, if the treaty can be prepared for signature before his departure; otherwise he will authorize Secretary of State Lansing to sign the treaty after his departure. The triple undertaking has already been communicated in the form of a letter which will be sent to the American Senate but the treaty is the formal carrying out of the engagement.

The American newspaper correspondents were received by President Wilson at the Hotel de Crillon yesterday and the President made them feel that the peace treaty was not to be interrupted by the signing of the treaty with Germany, although President Wilson will leave Paris and Premier Lloyd George will return to London on Sunday. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Secretary of State Lansing will replace the President and Premier.

Wilson's Pledge to France.

President Wilson's reply to an inquiry from Secretary Tumulty on May 9, regarding the proposed pact by which the United States and Great Britain would protect France from aggression, said:

"Happily, there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the Government here. I have promised to propose to the Senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany, thus merely hastening the action which we should be bound by the covenant of the league of nations."

The Board of Aldermen's pledge to support the appropriation makes the \$10,000 at once available for the use of the circuit attorney, as the Mayor yesterday agreed to advance the money out of his contingent fund pending the passage of the appropriation ordinance.

Circuit Attorney McDaniel today said he was "not inclined to accept" the proffer of the money from the Mayor's contingent fund, but preferred to wait until the sum was actually appropriated by the Board of Aldermen. The earliest session at which the bill could be passed by a suspension of the rules would be July 18, after the Aldermanic session, which would be reached by the bill would be no pressing need for the money before that time.

Witnesses Examined Yesterday.

The grand jury investigation of United Railways affairs adjourned until Monday afternoon. At yesterday's session, the witnesses were: Circuit Attorney for John W. Seamon, the plaintiff in the receivership suit; Dr. Robert Hyland of the United Railways medical staff; Edward C. Walsh, an attorney in the company's claim department; William Finn, a United Railways roadmaster, and Dolores Sistine, a lawyer, who formerly was a newspaper reporter.

Finn was named by Dr. John W. Seamon at the receivership hearing as the man who offered money to him when Simon was a candidate for Mayor in 1918. Finn has denied this. Circuit Attorney McDaniel said Finn was not called yesterday in connection with Simon's allegation, but was questioned about other matters.

President Gets Another Degree.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28.—President Wilson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa, conferred by the University of Geneva. Dr. William Rappard, professor of political economy at the university, and secretary general of the League of Red Cross societies, who arrived from Geneva yesterday morning, presented the diploma.

Chosen Democratic League Secretary.

Gaty Pallen, a newspaper reporter, yesterday was chosen secretary of the recently organized Democratic League of St. Louis, which will open its doors about July 1.

For several years he has been political reporter of the Republic. He said he would resign his newspaper position and spend his entire time to the work of the league.

MARONEY MADE SPECIAL COUNSEL IN U. R. QUIRY

Appointment of Lawyer Who Aided Folk in Boodle Prosecutions Announced by McDaniel.

ALDERMEN PLEDGE FUND OF \$10,000

Grand Jury Will Resume Investigation Monday—Several Witnesses Examined Yesterday.

Circuit Attorney McDaniel today announced that he had retained Andrew C. Maroney as special counsel to aid in investigating alleged corruption in connection with United Railways franchises and in further investigating the referendum petitions.

The salary which Maroney will receive has not been made public. He formerly was an assistant circuit attorney and he has represented the city as special counsel in a number of prosecutions. He assisted Joseph W. Folk in the famous boodle prosecutions of members of the Municipal Assembly in connection with the Central Traction and lighting franchise bills.

The Board of Aldermen at yesterday's session adopted a resolution approving a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for the use of the circuit attorney in the United Railways investigation.

As originally drawn, the resolution was this opening paragraph: "Whereas, in the investigation of the United Railways Co. of St. Louis, alleged insinuations have been made involving the honesty and integrity of the members of the Board of Aldermen."

This paragraph was stricken out on motion of Alderman Hart, seconded by Alderman Reiss. In making the motion Hart said: "I don't like the suggestion that the board is under suspicion."

The resolution as adopted was as follows:

Whereas, the circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis has instituted an investigation of the transactions of the United Railways Co. of St. Louis, and whereas, it is the duty of the city of St. Louis to see that the laws of the State of Missouri have been violated;

Whereas, it is to the interest of good government and to the membership of this body that such investigation be fully and completely made; and

Whereas, the circuit attorney has requested a public statement to the effect that he is without the necessary funds to carry on a complete investigation; and

Whereas, a bill has been introduced at the present meeting of the Board of Aldermen providing for the appropriation of \$10,000 for use by the circuit attorney in the investigation of all of the transactions above mentioned;

Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Aldermen that the aforesaid bill shall be approved in order to enable the circuit attorney to carry on a complete, thorough and searching investigation of all of the transactions above mentioned.

Two Members Not Present.

Aldermen Eilers of the Twenty-sixth Ward and Alderman Lohmann of the Ninth Ward were excused from attendance at the meeting.

President A. J. of the Board of Aldermen today said he excused Eilers because Eilers told him he had important business to attend to.

He also told him he had to adjust a bond for a prisoner in one of the courts. Both were excused because the vote was taken on the resolution to support the appropriation.

Lohmann later returned. Eilers did not.

"IT'S ALL WRITE."

Levinson's Blue Black Writing Fluid. "A fluid for writing that's simply delectable." Ask your dealer—Adv.

MAN KILLED IN 40-FOOT FALL WHILE WALKING IN HIS SLEEP

Electrician Drops to Death From Third Floor After Stepping Through Screened Window.

George L. Bunte, 21 years old, an electrician, 4215 Westminster place, walked through a screened window on the third floor of his home while asleep at 4 a. m. today and was killed in the fall 40 feet below.

Policemen were told Bunte frequently displayed symptoms of somnambulism and had often been found wandering in his sleep.

In walking through the window of his room Bunte took the screen with him, as it caught on his night clothing. He fell in the yard in front of his house in his sleep.

Bunte lived with his stepfather, A. J. Smith. His skull was crushed.

MRS. MARIA FLOYD-JONES DIES

Mrs. Maria Floyd-Jones, wife of Robert H. Floyd-Jones, 5007 Waterman avenue, retired St. Louis capitalist, died yesterday at her summer home, Chevy Chase, Md. She was 61 before leaving St. Louis several weeks ago, but her condition was not considered serious.

NO CELEBRATION PLANNED BY ANTIS AT DRY ADVENT

Prohibition Workers Say They Are Busy Striving for Enforcement of Laws to Prevent Selling.

WARN SALOON MEN TO SELL OUT STOCKS

Out-of-Town Customers Keep Market Street Places Busy Supplying Demand for Home Consumption.

Though confident that wartime prohibition will be in full effect Tuesday, the anti-saloon forces in St. Louis are not planning a celebration of their victory here. It was thought they would take occasion to show the "wets" how a "dry" occasion could be made festive, but they have decided not to do so at this time.

The Rev. W. C. Shupp, head of the Anti-Saloon League in St. Louis, today said the dry workers were "too busy" to have a celebration next Monday night.

We are planning a pressing of so many things that we cannot take the time to celebrate our victory," he said. "We are busy with enforcement legislation and other very important matters."

Warning to Saloon Men.

"If I felt called upon to give any advice to saloon keepers I would advise them to sell out their stocks as quickly as possible, because all of our information from Washington indicates that the ban will not be lifted and that prohibition will be a fact next Tuesday."

"We may celebrate later, but not now. The nearest thing to a celebration will be a mass meeting of saloon opponents in Sedalia Monday night."

The "wets" will not be too busy to "celebrate" their own defeat. Special programs of entertainment for the night have been arranged at many social clubs. One of the best of these will be at the Sunset Hill Country Club, where there will be a dinner dance for which many of the saloons already have been made.

Saloon Keepers Also Busy.

Those saloon keepers who have decided to follow the advice of John P. Reuss, president of the League of Dealers' Association, and keep their places open, despite the wartime regulation, see no pressing need for a farewell "celebration," but nevertheless a separation took place on Monday night.

A large section of the public is preparing for a long dry spell, the purchases by out-of-town customers being especially heavy.

Market Street Saloons Busy.

A steady stream of liquor-laden persons has poured across the midway at Union Station from the numerous saloons and liquor stores along Market street to the outgoing trains during the past week. Many Market street oases are depleting their stock at such a rate that there will be nothing left by Monday noon, the proprietors say, and much of the wet goods is being taken out of the city.

A liquor store on Nineteenth street, near Union Station, has removed a partition and converted an adjoining lunchroom into a liquor store. The counter for the past week has been lined with valises and boxes of liquor. More than 200 cases of whisky, each containing 12 quarts, have been sold every day for the past week, the manager says.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition with headquarters at Chicago, has sent an appeal to all parts of the country asking its members and "friends of constitutional liberty" to identify themselves next Monday by wearing a daisy in the coat lapel.

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Levinson's Blue Black Writing Fluid. "A fluid for writing that's simply delectable." Ask your dealer—Adv.

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Tomorrow Peace Sunday in Churches of St. Louis

Mayor Proclaims Religious Services to Mark End of World War and Beginning of Peace.

No celebration of the signing of the treaty of peace took place in St. Louis today, but tomorrow, under proclamation of the Mayor and request of the Church Federation of its 389 member churches, the city will celebrate "Peace Sunday." Churches are asked to consider the formal ending of the great war as occasion for solemn thanksgiving and praise.

The city took formal cognizance of the signing of the treaty today.

The Mayor's proclamation calls the occasion one for reverent rejoicing. "I further request," it continues, "that the churches participate in community singing programs which have been arranged in a number of the city parks on Sunday evening and in that way, celebrate the end of what, by God's grace, shall be the last world war."

Mayor Kiel, when informed the peace treaty had been signed, said: "marks a new era, and St. Louis should look forward to better things."

The Church Federation has asked that sermons and prayers be upon the subject of the hope of the world that a greater civilization which shall end war will be the chief result of the conflict that is ended.

In compliance with the proclamation, several of the churches have announced special programs. Consuls of the allied nations have been asked to participate in a service in the evening at Lafayette Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Missouri and Lafayette avenues.

Charles M. Hay and other speakers will assist the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Johnson. Young men members of the congregation who served in the war have been asked to appear in their uniforms. The national anthems of the various allies will be sung.

The morning service at Calhoun Methodist Church, Bartner and Goodfellow avenues, had been arranged in honor of the 54 members of the congregation who were with the colors. That program also will serve for the celebration of peace.

Charles M. Hay will give the address. Boy Scouts will participate in the ceremonies.

Boy Scout Troop 46 will hold a "Peace Bonfire" tonight at 8 o'clock at the east concourse of Art Hill. There will be a program of scout activities and several short addresses.

Planos will be provided and speakers will make brief addresses on the blessings of peace.

Community Singing in City Parks to Mark Peace Advent.

COMMUNITY singing programs, in observance of the signing of the peace treaty, will be held between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock tomorrow night in the seven following parks:

Forest Park, Union boulevard bandstand.

O'Fallon Park bandstand.

St. Louis Place, Twenty-first street and St. Louis avenue.

Columbia Square, Tenth and Carr streets.

Tower Grove Park bandstand.

Coronet Park bandstand.

Sherman Park, Easton avenue and King's highway, on the Easton avenue side.

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THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS

An Epic of the Rise of an American City.

By BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Chapter XXXI (Continued). "I don't know," the youth beside her said, loudly enough to be heard at a considerable distance. "I don't know who he is, but from his looks I know who he thinks he is: he thinks he's the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg." There was a burst of tittering as the car gathered speed and rolled away, with the girl continuing to look back until her scandalized companions forced her to turn by pulling her hood over her face. She made an impression upon George, so deep a one, in fact, that he unconsciously put his emotion into a muttered word.

"Riffraff!" was the last "walk home" he was ever to take by the route he was now following: up National avenue to Amberson Addition and then to the big old houses at the foot of Amberson boulevard, for tonight would be the last night that he and Fanny were to spend in the house which the Major had forgotten to deed to Isabel. Tomorrow they were to "move out," and George was to begin his work in Bronson's office. He had not come to this collapse without a fierce struggle—but the struggle was inward and the rolling world was not agitated by it and rolled calmly on. For of all the "ideals of life" which the world, in its rolling, inconsiderately flattens out to nothingness, the least likely to retain a profile is that ideal which depends upon inheriting money. George Amberson, in spite of his record of failures in business, had spoken shrewdly when he realized at last that money, like life, was "like quicksilver in a nest of cracks." And his nephew had the awakening epiphany of seeing the great Amberson estate vanishing into such a nest—in a twinkling, it seemed, now that it was indeed so utterly vanished.

He might write to college friends; perhaps they could help him to do something better than the prospect offered by Bronson's office; but George shook his head, without explaining. In that small and quietly superior "crowd" of his he had too emphatically supported the ideal of being rather than doing. He could not appeal to one of its members now to help him to a job. Besides, they were not precisely the warmest-hearted crew in the world, and he had long ago dropped the last affection of a correspondence with any of them. He was as aloof from any survival of intimacy with his boyhood friends in the city, and in truth, had lost track of most of them.

"The Friends of the Act" once bound by oath to succor one another in peril or poverty, were now long ago dispersed; one had died; one or two had gone to live elsewhere;

the others had disappeared into the smoky bligness of the heavy city. Of the brethren, there remained within his present cognizance only his old enemy, the red-haired Kinney, now married to Janie Sharon, and Charlie Johnson, who, out of deference to his mother's memory, had passed the Amberson mansion one day, when George stood upon the front steps, and, looking in fiercely, had looked away with continued fierceness—his only token of recognition.

On this last homeward walk of his, when George reached the entrance to Amberson Addition—that is, when he came to where the entrance had formerly been—he gave a little start, and halted for a moment to stare. This was the first time he had noticed that the stone pillars, marking the entrance, had been removed. Then he realized that for a long time he had been conscious of a queerness about this corner of the city, aware of what made the difference. National avenue met Amberson boulevard here at an obtuse angle, and the removal of the pillars made the boulevard seem a cross street of no overpowering importance—certainly it did not seem to be a boulevard.

At the next corner Neptune's Fountain remained, and one could still determine with accuracy what its designer's intentions had been. It stood in sore need of just one last kindness; and if the thing had possessed any friends they would have done that doleful shoveling after dark.

George did not let his eyes linger upon the relic; nor did he look steadily at the Amberson mansion. Massive as the old house was, it managed to look gaunt; its windows stared with the skull emptiness of all windows in empty houses that are to be lived in no more. Of course, the rowdy boys of the neighborhood had been at work; many of these haggard windows were broken; the front door stood ajar, forced open; and idiot salacity, in white chalk, was smeared everywhere upon the pillars and stonework of the verandas.

George walked by the Mansion hurriedly, and came home to his mother's house for the last time. Emptiness was there, too, and the closing of the door resounded through bare rooms; for downstairs there was no furniture in the house except a kitchen table in the dining room, which Fanny had kept "for dinner," she said, though as she was to cook and serve the meal herself George had his doubts about her name for it. Upstairs, she had retained her own furniture, and George had been living in his mother's room, having sent everything from his own to the auction. Isabel's room was

pleasant game of bridge with "people who are really old friends of the family." When they stopped probing among the scorched fragments she had set forth, George lingered downstairs, waiting for a better opportunity to introduce his own subject, but when he heard dismaying sounds from the kitchen he gave up. There was a crash, then a shower of crashes; falling tin clattered to be heard above the shattering of porcelain; and over all rose Fanny's wail of lamentation for the treasures saved from the sale, but now lost forever to the "kitchenette." Fanny was nervous, indeed; so nervous that she could not trust her hands.

For a moment George thought she might have been injured, but, before he reached the kitchen, he heard her sweeping at the fragments, and turned back. He put off speaking to Fanny until morning. Things more insistent than his vague plans for a sofa bed in Bronson's office had been in Fanny's mind as he went upstairs, moving his hand slowly along the smooth wall railing of the balustrade. Half way to the landing he stopped, turned and stood looking down at the heavy doors masking the black emptiness that was the library. Here he had stood on what he now knew was the worst day of his life; here he had stood when his mother passed through that doorway, hand-in-hand with her brother, to learn what her son had done.

He went on more heavily, more slowly, entered Isabel's room and shut the door. He did not come forth again, and bade Fanny good-night through the closed door when she stopped outside it later. "I've put all the lights out, George," she said. "Everything's all right." "Very well," he called. "Good night."

She did not go. "I'm sure we're going to enjoy the new little home," George said timidly. "I'll try hard to make things nice for you, and the people really are lovely. You mustn't feel as if things are altogether gloomy, George. I know everything's going to turn out all right. You're young and strong and you have a good mind and I'm sure your mother's watching over you. Good night, dear."

"Good night, Aunt Fanny." His voice had a strangled sound in spite of him; but she seemed not to notice it, and he heard her go to her own room and lock herself in with bolt and key against burglars. She had said the one thing she should not have said just then. "I'm sure your mother's watching over you," George. She had meant to be kind, but it destroyed his last chance for sleep that night. He would have slept little if he had not said it, but since she had said it, he did not sleep at all. For he knew that it was true—if it could be true—and that his mother, if she still lived in

spirit, would be weeping on the other side of the wall of silence, weeping and seeking for some gate to let her through so that she could come and "watch over him."

He felt that if there were such gates they were surely barred; they were like those awful library doors downstairs, which had shut her in to begin the suffering to which he had consigned her.

The room was still Isabel's. Nothing had been changed; even the photographs of George, of the Major, and of "brother George" still stood on her dressing table, and in a drawer of her desk was an old picture of Eugene and Lucy, taken together, which George had found, but had slowly closed away again from sight, not touching it. Tomorrow everything would be gone; and he had heard there was not long to wait before the house itself would be demolished.

The very space which tonight was still Isabel's room would be cut into new shapes by new walls and floors and ceilings; yet the room would always live, for it could not die out of George's memory. It would live as long as he did, and it would always be murmurous with a tragic, wistful whispering.

And if space itself can be haunted, as memory is haunted, then some time when the space that was Isabel's room came to be made into the small bedrooms and "kitchenettes" already designed as its destiny, that space might well be haunted by a cross of grief in the "kitchenette" that some seemingly causeless depression hung about it—a wreath of the passion that filled it throughout the last night that George Minافر spent there.

Whatever remnants of the old high-handed arrogance were still within him, he did penance for his deepest sin that night—when he had stood when his mother passed through that doorway, hand-in-hand with her brother, to learn what her son had done.

CHAPTER XXXII. At least, it may be claimed for George that his life in the house where he had been born was not occupied with his own disheartening future, but with sorrow for what sacrifices his pride and youth had demanded of others. And early in the morning he came downstairs and tried to help Fanny make coffee on the kitchen range.

There was something I wanted to say to you last night, Aunt Fanny," he said, as she finally discovered that an amber fluid, more like tea than coffee, was as near ready to be taken into the human system as it would ever be. "I think I'd better do it now."

She set the coffee pot back upon the stove with a little crash and, looking at him in a desperate anxiety, began to twist her dainty apron between her fingers without any consciousness of what she was doing.

"Why—why?" she stammered; but she knew what he was going to say, and that was why she had been more and more nervous. "Hadin't—perhaps—perhaps we'd better get the—the things moved to the little new home first, George. 'Let's'—"

He interrupted quietly, though at her phrase, "the little new home," his pungent impulse was to utter one loud shout and run. It was about this new place that I wanted to speak. I've been thinking it over, and I've decided. I want you to take all the things from mother's room and use them and keep them for me, and I'm sure the little apartment will be just what you like; and with the extra bedroom probably you could find some woman friend to come and live there, and share the expense with you. But I've decided on another arrangement for myself, and so I'm not going with you. Don't suppose you'll mind much, and I don't see why you should mind—particularly, that is, I'm not very lively company these days, or any days, for that matter. I can't imagine you, or anyone else, being much attached to me, so."

He stopped in amazement; no chair had been left in the kitchen, but Fanny gave a despairing glance around her, in search of one, then sank abruptly, and sat flat upon the floor.

"You're going to leave me in the lurch," she gasped. "George sprang to her. 'Get up, Aunt Fanny!'" "I can't. I'm too weak. Let me alone, George." And as he released the wrist he had seized to help her, she repeated the dismal prophecy which for days she had been matching against her hopes: "You're going to leave me—in the lurch!"

"What on earth!" George sprang to her. "Get up, Aunt Fanny!" "I can't. I'm too weak. Let me alone, George." And as he released the wrist he had seized to help her, she repeated the dismal prophecy which for days she had been matching against her hopes: "You're going to leave me—in the lurch!"

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"Then it was Uncle George. He told me you had enough to fall back on. That's just what he said: 'to fall back on.' He said you'd lost more than you should, in the head-light company, but he'd insisted that you should hold out enough to live and you'd very wisely followed his advice."

"I know," she said weakly. "I told him so. He didn't know, or else he'd forgotten, how much Wilbur's insurance amounted to. And I—oh, it seemed such a sure way to make a real fortune out of a little—and I thought I could do something for you, George. If you ever came, to need it—and it all looked so bright. I just thought I'd put it all in. I did—every cent except my last interest payment—and it's gone."

"I couldn't tell till I had it," she said pitifully. "I couldn't tell till George Amberson went away. He couldn't do anything to help, anyhow, and I just didn't want him to talk to me about it—he's been at me so much about not putting more in than I could afford to lose, and said he considered he had my—my word I wasn't putting more than that in it. So I thought, 'What was the use? What was the use of going ahead and being as practical as I could, and arrange some way for us to live. Oh, I knew you didn't want me, George. You—' I always teased me and berated me whenever you had a chance from the time you were a little boy—you did so! Later, you were tried to be kinder to me, but you didn't want me around—oh, I can see that much!"

"You don't suppose I want to thrust myself on you, do you? It isn't very pleasant to be thrusting yourself on a person you know doesn't want you—but I knew you oughtn't to be left all alone in the world; it isn't good. I knew your mother'd want me to watch over you and try to have something like a home for you—I know she'd want me to do what I tried to do." Fanny's tears were bitter now, and her voice, hoarse and wet, was tragically sincere. "I tried—I tried to be practical—to look after your interests—as I could—I walked my heels down looking for a place for us to live—I walked and walked over this town—I didn't ride one block on a street car—I wouldn't use five cents no matter how tired I— Oh!" She sobbed uncontrollably. "Oh! and now I don't want you want—you want to leave me in the lurch!"

George stopped walking. "In God's name, Aunt Fanny," he said, "I haven't told you anything."

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William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's cabinet, is telling business men the way to prevent unemployment and to avert its dangers, and at the same time, to strengthen business conditions and insure prosperity. Secretary Wilson says:

"If every man engaged in business in the United States were filled with the idea that the thing for him to do is to get going, to get his establishment on at least as large and effective a basis as it was prior to the war, then our demobilizing and unemployment problems would be readily solved."

"Confidence is the great need of the business world today, and the employer who starts to build now on the promise of tomorrow will have a tremendous advantage over his competitor who holds back waiting for prices of material to fall, or for wages to decline."

"It is the business man who proceeds now to strengthen his organization, to build up his working force, who will reap the first fruits of the revival of trade and industry that is coming. The employer who hesitates is closing his eyes to physical facts which unerringly point to unprecedented trade expansion and industrial development."

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"There has been a feeling that the cost of material is higher than it ought to be and higher than it will be, and that the price of labor is likely to come down, and for exists among business men that if they go into the market for the raw material for their particular enterprises, the prices they will have to pay may be 10, 20 or even 50 per cent higher than their competitors may have to pay for it tomorrow; and the disposition has been to hold off on that account. My judgment is that there will be little or no reduction in the wage rates. But in any event, the employer who fails to maintain his organization through the period of readjustment will find himself at a disadvantage when that period is over."

"Every day brings its message of encouragement that the coming of great industrial activity is hastening. What is true of textiles is true of other commodities. The shelves are bare, and they must be replenished to their normal business weights. The work of restoration cannot be long delayed. The normal needs of our people and of the peoples of the world speedily will solve our unemployment problem."

For St. Louis, with its great manufacturing and jobbing interests, Secretary Wilson's words mean just the thing. They mean that the job of building, on which all business expansion waits, should begin at once.

Waiting will not win in the fight for business supremacy today. Get busy!

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SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.
Trade-Mark Registered in the U. S. Patent Office.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

If you want to enlist in Europe, enlisting an opportunity to keep you from China,

The United Infantry Veterans Air Squadron Find out your yet learn instruct

Suppose stone to

Ten of the Many Reasons Why the UNITED STATES ARMY is YOUR Opportunity

1 Good Pay and Money in the Bank

Because you get food, clothing, living quarters, medical and dental attention FREE. The present rate of pay starts at \$30 a month—mostly profit. Can your present job show you this profit? It means money in the bank, if you are thrifty.

2 Life in the Open Air

Because you spend most of your time out-of-doors, becoming toughened and strong, browned by the sun, as fit as a fiddle and sound as a nut. You sleep well, eat well, and feel well every minute.

3 Free Education

Because, while Uncle Sam gives you your living and pays you well, he also provides schools in which you can learn nearly anything, if you take advantage of your opportunity.

4 Free Training in a Skilled Trade

Because in the Army you are given opportunity to learn almost any skilled trade you can think

of (see list below). Thus, when your enlistment expires, you have laid the foundation for SUCCESS in life.

5 Character Building

Because there is nothing like army life to stiffen a man's backbone, give him courage, will-power, and respect for himself, his fellow-men and his country. The good soldier develops qualities of leadership.

6 Body and Health-Building

Because in the Army you get a wonderful physical training. The outdoor work builds strong bodies. Athletic sports are encouraged. Skilful doctors look after your health, keep your teeth in condition and protect you against disease.

7 See Foreign Lands

Uncle Sam maintains an army in many parts of the world and YOU CAN CHOOSE WHERE YOU WOULD RATHER GO. 50,000 now going to France; others to Alaska,

China, Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

8 Promotion and Advancement

Because there is ample opportunity for promotion with increased pay to grades of Corporal, Sergeant and in the Non-Commissioned Staff. Selected enlisted men are sent to West Point, many others are commissioned from the ranks.

9 True and Tried Friendships

Your buddies become your friends, staunch and true, fellows who stick to you through anything. You will form no finer friendships all your life than those you form in the Army. The soldier's profession is honorable and respected.

10 Liberty and Recreation

Because you have ample freedom and many special privileges. You have club rooms to rest in, play athletic games, go to shows, meet agreeable people, including lots of nice girls. Men, it's a great life!

Fifty Thousand Wanted Right Now for France and the Rhine

If you want to see the battlefields of France and the wonderful Rhine valley, enlist TODAY, because Uncle Sam is sending 50,000 replacement troops to Europe at once. The boys are coming home, and although many are re-enlisting because they like army life and WANT TO GO BACK, there is an opportunity for YOU, if you waste no time, to "get across" and HELP KEEP THE PEACE that the great A. E. F. has helped to win. Or, if you prefer, you can enlist for service with the flag in Hawaii, Philippines, China, Alaska or Panama.

Choose Your Branch of the Service

The United States Army is made up of thirteen distinct branches, as follows: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Ordnance Dept., Medical Dept. (including Veterinary Corps), Coast Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, Tank Corps, Air Service (including Balloon Corps), Motor Transport Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Corps of Engineers, and Construction Division. Find out what each of these branches offers you in pay and experience, then suit your own taste. Men of skilled trades are wanted. Men who have not yet learned trades are also wanted, and selected men will be given thorough instruction in trades of their own choosing. Earn while you learn.

Vocational Training in the Army Fits You for Success

Suppose you are a young man looking about you for a trade as a *stepping stone to success in life*. To learn such a trade you must either work for very

low wages during your apprenticeship, or else go to a trade school; and in both these cases you have to find yourself while learning. Uncle Sam gives you your living, gives you the opportunity to learn a trade and pays you real money at the same time. And when you complete your enlistment and obtain your discharge, you find yourself a trained man if you have made use of your opportunity, and your services will be in demand wherever skilled men are employed. Among these skilled trades are the following:

LAND SURVEYING	SWITCHBOARD INSTALLATION	BRICKLAYING
AUTO REPAIRING	MOTOR MECHANICS (Air or Ground)	BLACKSMITHING
TELEPHONE REPAIRING	BAKING AND COOKING	MASONRY
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	CARPENTRY	WELDING
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY	PHOTOGRAPHY	(Acetylene and Electric)
DRAFTING	ELECTRICAL WORK	AIRPLANE MECHANICS
TELEGRAPHY	LITHOGRAPHY	PLUMBING
STEAMFITTING		And a great many others

Liberty and Recreation

The Army is run like a business, with hours for work and hours of freedom. The soldier off duty writes letters, smokes, plays baseball, pool, football or most any other game he likes; goes to the movies, or theatres; calls on his girl, if he has one—in fact, does about as he likes. Being in uniform, his self-respect as well as the rules of the Service demands that he conduct himself as a soldier and a gentleman. He has no difficulty in obtaining permission to leave the camp or post at proper times, and he may obtain leave when his turn comes. He meets agreeable people, including lots of nice girls, at Hostess-Houses, etc. He goes to dances, if he wants to. In fact, he usually has a better time than a civilian.

Call at the nearest recruiting station and ask all the questions you wish. You incur not the slightest obligation by doing so. Courteous non-commissioned officers will cheerfully tell you what you want to know and give you printed matter that you can look over at your home.

What else do you want to know? This advertisement tells only a part of the story. Get the rest today. Don't delay. Act now!

UNITED STATES ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE

at Cor. Third and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.



ame, Aunt Fanny," he said, "quit spreading out your handkerchief and drying it and then getting it all wet again! I mean stop crying! Do! and for heaven's sake, get up. Don't sit there with your back against the wall and—" "It's not hot," Fanny sniffed. "It's cold; the plumbers disconnected it. I wouldn't mind if they hadn't. I wouldn't mind if it burned me, George." "Oh, my Lord!" He went to her, and lifted her. "For God's sake, get up! Come, let's take the coffee into the other room, and see what's to be done." He got her to her feet; she leaned upon him, already somewhat comforted, and, with his arm about her, he conducted her to the dining room and seated her in one of the two kitchen chairs which had been placed at the rough table. "There!" he said, "get over it!" Then he brought the coffee pot, some lumps of sugar in a tin pan, and, finding that all the coffee cups were broken, set water glasses upon the table, and poured some of the pale coffee into them. By this time Fanny's spirits had revived appreciably; she looked up with a plaintive eagerness. "I had bought all my fall clothes, George," she said; "and I said every bill I owed. I don't owe a cent for clothes, George." "That's good," he said wanly, and he had a moment of physical dizziness that decided him to sit down quickly. For an instant it seemed to him that he was not Fanny's nephew, but married to her. He passed his hand over his paler forehead. "Well, let's see where we stand," he said feebly. "Let's see if we can afford this place you've selected." Fanny continued to brighten. "I'm sure it's the most practical plan we could possibly have," worked out, George—and it is a comfort to be among nice people. I think we'll both enjoy it, because the truth is we've been keeping too much to ourselves for a long while. It isn't good for people." "I was thinking about the money, Aunt Fanny. You see?" "I'm sure we can manage it," she interrupted quickly. "There really isn't a cheaper place in town that we could actually live in and be—" Here she interrupted herself. "Oh! There's one great economy I forgot to tell you, and it's especially an economy for you, because you're always too generous about such things; they don't allow any tipping. They have signs that prohibit it." "That's good," he said grimly. "But the rent is \$26 a month; the dinner is \$22.50 for each of us, and we've got to have some provision for other food. We won't need any clothes for a year, perhaps." "Oh, longer!" she exclaimed. "So you see—" "I see that \$45 and \$26 makes \$71," he said. "At the lowest, we need \$100 a month—and I'm going to make \$32." (To Be Continued Monday).

(Copyright, 1919.)

LOUIS



ST. LOUIS ENVELOPE COMPANY
Manufacturers of
ENVELOPES
EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

St. Louis Lumber Company
Long Leaf Yellow Pine
2500 SOUTH BROADWAY

St. Louis Malleable Casting Co.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

MOUND COFFIN COMPANY
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AARON FERER & SONS
Scrap Materials
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILES-CHIPMAN LUMBER CO.
Nation-Wide Lumber Distributors
Service Since Seventy-Nine
Bell, Grand 3510,
Kinloch, Delmar 100.

SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.



Trade-Mark Registered in the U. S. Patent Office.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

July 4th Flag Raisings Possible on Your Lawn
Flag Poles erected on short notice 20 to 100 feet high. Erected in concrete and latest attachments.
Phone Lindell 6061.

LIQUOR AND DRUG USING
are permanently relieved by the
KEELEY TREATMENT
40 Years of Success.
Correspondence Confidential.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.
DIAMONDS & WATCHES
CREDIT AT OUT PRICES



What a pity
doesn't know
Resinol
for her skin

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are excellent, too, for the care of the hair, dispelling dandruff and keeping the hair live and lustrous. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. The Resinol Treatment Company, Fairmount, Pa., is the only place where you can get the most sensitive skin.

ALDERMEN ASSERT HALLER'S CHARGES ARE 'MISLEADING'

Associate of Member Who
Voted Against U. R. Franchise Ordinance Calls Him
"Cheap Sensationalist."

MOVE MADE TO END
"PAYLESS VACATIONS"

Retrenchment Declared Un-
necessary as Increased Tax
Assessment Will Add
Greatly to City Revenue.

Towards the conclusion of a session so tranquil that it would have rejoiced a pacifist, members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon suddenly opened a bombardment against one of their former associates, Julius Haller, until recently Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, who was the only member of the board to vote against the United Railways franchise ordinance.

The cause of hostilities was a statement made last Wednesday by Haller, to the effect that an ordinance recently passed, providing for the moving of the United Railways tracks on Seventh street, near Grand, was a "land grab" bill, presenting to the United Railways property which originally cost the city \$350,000.

Alderman Reis arose just before adjournment and declared that Haller's assertion was misleading to the public and should be corrected. He began a voluminous history of the measure, but was interrupted by Alderman McChesney, who exclaimed:

"I don't think we ought to pay attention to that cheap sensationalist. He is only seeking publicity. If he has anything to say, let him tell it to the grand jury."

Dead Issue, Hooke Says.
Alderman Hart explained that the measure was prepared as a "safety" bill to eliminate a dangerous crossing where the municipal bridge approach enters Seventh street.

From the office of the Public Utilities Board, Director Hooke also fired a round in Haller's direction. He declared that Haller himself voted for the condemnation of the piece of ground under discussion, and that the purpose was that of widening Seventh street in order to remove the United Railways tracks further from the municipal bridge. "The ordinance," he continued, "provided that the cost of moving the tracks be borne by the company. It was never accepted by the United Railways and is now a dead issue."

To End "Payless Vacations."
The Aldermen passed a resolution, sponsored by President Aloe and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, directing heads of city departments to cease compelling employees to take vacations without pay, as a matter of economy. This retrenchment is no longer necessary, it was explained, since the action of the State Board of Equalization in raising the tax assessment has insured increased city revenues of between \$500,000 and \$700,000 a year.

Also enacted was the bill authorizing the United Railways to remove its tracks from Washington avenue, between Leffingwell and Compton avenues, and on Compton avenue, between Washington and Lucas avenues. When the change is made the Page line will run west on Washington avenue to Leffingwell, north on Leffingwell to Lucas, and west on Lucas to Grand avenue. This measure is in pursuance of a plan to clear Washington avenue of street car tracks west of Leffingwell avenue.

A bill was passed authorizing the City Counselor to institute condemnation proceedings against property running 150 feet north from Delmar boulevard on the west side of Grand avenue, and 200 feet west from Grand avenue on the north side of Delmar boulevard. This is the first step in a plan to create a cut-off connecting Morgan street and Delmar boulevard.

Alderman Godfrey, a member of the Street, Sewers and Wharves Committee, introduced and obtained the adoption of a resolution authorizing his committee and the Committee on Public Utilities, to expend what is left of the Board of Aldermen's contingent fund in an inspection trip of docks and wharves "south of St. Louis."

Godfrey explained that as it is

**DON'T
LET THE GRASS
GROW
UNDER YOUR FEET
WHILE
THE HAIR FALLS
OUT
OF YOUR HEAD
USE
NEWBROS' HERPICIDE**

HERPICIDE IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLICATIONS AT BARBER SHOPS
Walt-Wilson Drug Co. Special Agents.

planned to spend \$300,000 in installing freight machinery and building new warehouses at the municipal docks, he thought a study should be made of such facilities already in operation on the Mississippi. He proposed that the trip be made on the harbor boat, Erastus Wells, and said that the balance of the contingent fund, \$1000, would pay the expense. Comptroller Nolte, on being informed concerning this resolution, said he was opposed to the idea, and declared that it would more likely cost \$2000 for the 14 members of the two committees to enjoy the proposed junket.

Among minor bills introduced was one appropriating \$12,000 for the purchasing of equipment for the negro branch of the city hospital. Alderman Hall caused to be referred back to the committee an ordinance for the purchase of a tract known

as the Payne subdivision, adjoining Tower Grove Park on the west. The price named in the bill is \$50,000. Hall declared he had heard the property was recently sold for \$30,000. An inquiry was ordered into the true value of the tract.

AGED WOMAN CLIMBS TREE

Picks Bushel of Cherries and Enriches Church Fund by \$1.
Mrs. Mary Stacy, 74 years old, of Collinsville, Ill., earned a dollar for the Woman's Society of the Evangelical Church by climbing a cherry tree and picking a bushel of cherries, which she sold to neighbors.

She reported yesterday at the annual "experience" meeting how she earned the dollar, and was given a service honor mark by the society.

NEGRO SAVES BOY FROM RIVER

Lad Had Been Drawn Under by Suction From Ferry Boat.
Ernest Weinberger, 12 years old, 1325 Franklin avenue, and Sol Koltun, 12, of 1400 Wash street, donned new bathing suits this morning and waded into the river at the foot of Valentine street.

A Wiggins ferry boat, leaving its wharf, created a suction that drew the Weinberger boy under the water. His companion scrambled on shore and called for help. James Robinson, 3035 Morgan street, a negro watchman, got a long iron rod and fished the boy out by getting it under his arms. Robinson rolled him on a barrel and he recovered and was taken home.

MANAGER OF REPUBLIC WEDS

M. P. Linn Marries Mrs. Daisy Lee at Effingham, Ill.
Mortimer P. Linn, general manager of the Republic, was married at noon today to Mrs. Daisy Lee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Goodell of Effingham, Ill. The ceremony was at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Linn will be at home after July 10, at 5330 Pershing avenue.

Linn was divorced June 12, 1918, from his first wife. His son, Carlisle, served in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, and a daughter is Mrs. George B. Bullock, 720 Westgate avenue.

Boarding houses with "home cooking" are to be found through Post-Dispatch WANT ADS.

BOY IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Alton Child Killed by Bullet From Army Gun.
Alan Wastler, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wastler of Alton, was accidentally shot and killed last night by Kenneth Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Burns, in the Burns home on Main street.

He was shot once with an army 32-caliber revolver, the ball passing through his neck and lodging in a wall. A coroner's jury today rendered a verdict of accident. The boy's body was taken to Chesterfield, Ill., for burial Sunday.

Berlin Buys Street Car System.
By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Thursday, June 26.—The municipality of Greater Berlin today acquired the Metropolitan sur-

face lines for a consideration of 100,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000). The shareholders were paid off in municipal bonds with a premium. The lines have been good money-makers.

Tobacco Habit Dangerous

says Doctor Connor, formerly of Johns Hopkins hospital. Thousands of men suffering from fatal disease would be in perfect health today were it not for the deadly drug Nicotina. Stop the habit now before it's too late. It's a simple process to rid yourself of the tobacco habit. Take them as directed and let the pernicious habit quickly vanish. Druggists refund the money if they fail. Be sure to read large and interesting announcement by Doctor Connor and to get a bottle of Nicotina. It tells the danger of nicotine poisoning and how to avoid it. In the meantime try Nicotina tablets; you will be surprised at the result.—ADY.

BRUISES—CUTS

Cleanse thoroughly—reduce inflammation by cold wet compresses—apply lightly, without friction—

VICK'S VAPORUB
"YOUR BODYGUARD"—30¢, 60¢, \$1.50

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. It is to be used daily. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Put it on every day.

12 M.—Pans in Soak
As soon as the cooking is finished, into a solution of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX go pots, pans and kettles. The Borax softens and cleans—does the scrubbing for you. Saves time, work and temper.

11 A. M.—Then the Gas Range
Grease, dirt, rust spots—all disappear magically with the use of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX. It polishes nickel, cleans out the burners and keeps the gas range bright and wholesome.

10 A. M.—Cleans Quickly
Floors, walls, woodwork—all house-cleaning—done in half the time by a generous use of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX. And with little labor, because the Borax dissolves away grease and dirt without scrubbing.

9 A. M.—Baby's Bath
Because 20 MULE TEAM BORAX softens the water, cleanses thoroughly, and is wonderfully comforting to tender skins, a little sprinkled in the bath promptly prepares His (or Her) Majesty for a contented day.

8 A. M.—The Breakfast Dishes
With 20 MULE TEAM BORAX in the dishwasher the busy housewife makes short work of dishwashing. The Borax quickly cuts off grease from tableware and silver and puts a rich luster on glass.

7 P. M.—Finally, the Garbage Can
Liberal use of the garbage can, the careful housekeeper sprinkles 20 MULE TEAM BORAX to prevent the breeding of flies and disease germs, to kill odors and keep the home wholesome and sanitary.

6 P. M.—Makes Baby's Bottle Safe
Into a hot solution of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX goes Baby's bottle, then out again, hygienically cleaned, sterilized and free from all possible danger of infection.

5 P. M.—Cleaning Windows
Rather late to start window cleaning? Not with 20 MULE TEAM BORAX to help. In a jiffy the Borax softens the water, loosens the dirt and leaves every pane clean and clear as crystal.

4 P. M.—Bath-Tub Next
20 MULE TEAM BORAX sprinkled on a wet cloth easily removes soap "rings" and discolorations from the bath-tub—without labor. Keeps it bright, wholesome and sanitary.

3 P. M.—The Ice Box
Into every corner the careful housewife washes a strong solution of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX. Then pours it down the outlet pipes to dissolve, disinfect and carry away all grease and dirt with their menace to health.

2 P. M.—For the Silver
Cleansing in a solution of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX, keeps the silver lustrous and like new—and with practically no labor.

1 P. M.—Dishes Again
But luncheon or dinner dishes are merely an incident in the day's work of the housewife who has 20 MULE TEAM BORAX handy. And a point worth remembering—the Borax sterilizes as well as cleanses.

Once Around the Clock
with
20
MULE TEAM BORAX

FOR every hour of the housewife's day there is a use for 20 Mule Team Borax—a use which will lighten the labor of housework and keep the home spic-and-span and wholesome.

Get a package of 20 Mule Team Borax at your dealer's today and keep it handy.
It's like having a maid-of-all-work ready at your call.

There are 100 Household Uses for 20 Mule Team Borax. Write for "Magic Crystal Booklet" describing them.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY
New York Chicago Oakland, Cal.

meant. And, pep!
o' he was the whole
moment of my life."

so were sent to
to reach 2340
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true friendship,
ars, VELVET
it is just right

At Hollywood Tobacco Co.

by Secretary of War Baker in a few days.



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Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1919.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

9

DICKEY CANDIDACY PAUSES FOR PLAN TO OUST SPENCER

Arrangements to Shelve Sen-
ator by Proposing Him as
Candidate for President
Halted.

REPUBLICANS TO AID "WOMEN TO ORGANIZE"

Resolution Proposes Aux-
iliary to State Committee,
Two From Each Congres-
sional District.

Arrangements to give impetus to
the Republican organization scheme
to "shelve" United States Senator
Spencer as a candidate to succeed
himself by manufacturing for him a
boom for President were suddenly
halted at yesterday's meeting of the
Republican State Committee at the
Planters Hotel following the exposure
of the plan as a scheme to clear
the decks for the candidacy of Wal-
ter S. Dickey of Kansas City for Sen-
ator.

It is understood among politicians
who gathered for the meeting that
Dickey's candidacy has not been
abandoned but that the change in
plans was decided upon to give Dic-
key's supporters an opportunity to
consider more carefully the meth-
ods to be employed in getting Spen-
cer out of the way.

As a part of the general scheme a
resolution commending Jacob L.
Babler, National Committeeman
from Missouri, for his activity in at-
tempting to create a Spencer-for-
President sentiment had been pre-
pared for introduction, but after
publication in yesterday's Post-Dis-
patch of the details of the Babler-
Dickey movement the resolution was
not called up. Dickey, though pro-
fessing that he was not even consid-
ering becoming a candidate for Sen-
ator, was in conference several times
during the day with Babler and other
party leaders.

His First Activity Since 1916.
It was Dickey's first political ac-
tivity since his defeat by Senator
Reed in 1916, Dickey, though treasur-
er of the State Committee, not tak-
ing any part in the campaign last
year and even attending any of the
meetings of the committee.

While the disclosure of the Spen-
cer-for-President movement to be in
reality a Dickey-for-Senator affair
gave it a serious setback, there was
evident throughout the informal
meetings of the Republicans an ac-
tive anti-Spencer propaganda, which
took the form principally of belit-
tling the record of the Senator and
the scenes don't quote me criticisms
of the Senator's failure to definitely
state his position on war-time prob-
hibition and on the league of nations.

The greater number of active Re-
publican leaders in Missouri started
out to oppose the league of nations.
They were in the legislative hall in
Jefferson City when Senator Reed
made his bitter attack on President
Wilson and the league and they
cheered him loudly. They were
openly disappointed when Senator
Spencer in a speech in the same hall
a few days later supported many of
the provisions of the league coven-
ant, when he opposed other pro-
visions. Since their first expressed
dissatisfaction with Spencer the Re-
publicans for the most part have re-
mained quiet, Spencer being their
representative in the Senate.

As to prohibition the Senator has
never said whether he favored lift-
ing the ban July 1 or whether he fa-
vored putting war-time prohibition
into effect.

Discussed as "Straddler."
It was a common thing in the
Planters lobby yesterday yesterday
to hear Republicans discussing the
Senator as a "straddler." One Re-
publican expressed the opinion that
if he did not "find himself" he
would be eliminated as a candidate
for anything. There was no notice-
able effort upon the part of the
Dickey-for-Senator supporters to
stop this line of talk.

The real purpose of the meeting
yesterday was to arrange for the or-
ganization of the women in antici-
pation of women voting at least for
President and Vice President in the
next election. The party leaders de-
cided that instead of attempting to
organize the women, they would
adopt a policy of aiding the women
to organize themselves.

The general plan was incorporated
in a resolution introduced by Thom-
as R. Marks of Kansas City and
passed. It provides for a Women's
Auxiliary Committee to the State
Committee to consist of two mem-
bers from each congressional district,
just as the State Committee is con-
stituted. The Republican County
Committees, July 12, will choose two
women from each township to be
members of the Women's County
Committee. The women so chosen
will elect their own chairman in each
county. The county chairman in
each congressional district will meet
July 14 to elect members of the State
Auxiliary Committee. The woman
State chairman will be chosen by the
Women's State Committee.

For the position of chairman Mrs.
Walter McNabb Miller and Mrs. Phil-
ip N. Moore of St. Louis have been
discussed. Both have long been ac-
tive in suffrage work, and the pas-
sage of the presidential suffrage bill
by the last Legislature was due
largely to their efforts. The selec-
tion, however, will be left entirely
to the women.
The committee adopted resolutions
urging members of the Senate and
House to vote for ratification of the
Federal suffrage amendment at the
special session of the Legislature
which convenes Wednesday.

CORSETS AND CAMISOLES TAXABLE AS UNDERWEAR

Collector of Internal Revenue Re-
ceives Ruling, Which Exempts
Repairs on Umbrellas.

Rulings received by the Collector
of Internal Revenue here today from
Washington specify that corsets,
camisoles and brassieres are taxable
as underwear. Among other taxable
articles listed are spectacles and
eyeglasses with certain mountings,
dressing sacks, short negligees, or
matinees. Umbrella repairs are ex-
empted. The text of the rulings fol-
lows:

"Corsets, camisoles and brassieres
are taxable as underwear on the
amount for which sold in excess of
\$5 each, under the provision of sec-
tion 900, subdivision 19, of the act.

"The tax imposed by section 905
of the act applies to spectacles and
eyeglasses, including lenses, when
the rims are made of ornamented,
mounted or fitted with any precious
metals, or imitations thereof, or
ivory.

"Repairs to umbrellas are not tax-
able under the provisions of section
904, subdivision 7, of the act.

"Dressing sacks, short negligees, or
matinees are taxable as lounging
robes on the amount for which sold
in excess of \$7.50 each, under the
provisions of section 904, subdivision
9, of the act.

"A portable lamp and shade sold
jointly will be regarded as a single
item for tax purposes, but a shade
pertaining to a portable lamp or
lighting fixture, if sold separately,
will be taxable under the provisions
of section 904, subdivision 6, of the
act."

DIAMONDS are a safe investment because
they constantly increase in value. Invest
now and profit. Terms at Lofis Bros.
& Co., 24 ft., 308 N. 6th, Open evenings—Ad.

\$100,000 FIRE IN FACTORY

North Broadway Machinery Plant
Wrecked by Early Morning Blaze.

A fire which started at 5 a. m. to-
day and burned nearly two hours
wrecked the plant of the Colcord-
Wright Machinery and Supply Co.,
a two-story building at 1223-29 North
Broadway.

Shortly after being discovered the
flames burst through the roof, mak-
ing the fire spectacular. Company of-
ficials estimated the damage to stock
and building at \$100,000.

For Best Service
File your "WANT" Ads for the big
SUNDAY Post-Dispatch with your
PRINTING during the afternoon Sat-
urday—and avoid the Saturday night
rush.

10,000 SIGNATURES ON REFERENDUM PETITION

Compensation Act Protest Being
Carried on in All Congres-
sional Districts.

Petitions for a referendum on the
Workmen's Compensation bill
passed by the last Legislature, which
are being circulated in all congres-
sional districts of the State, already
have been signed by about 10,000
voters, according to statements by
officers of the Building Trades
Council of St. Louis, which is op-
posing the compensation measure.

It is estimated that approximately
20,000 signatures will be necessary
to submit the bill to a vote at the
1920 election, though if it were pos-
sible to obtain the signatures in the
smaller congressional districts only
about 16,000 would be necessary. No
statement has been made as to
where the signatures have been ob-

tained, or the proportion in each
congressional district.

The last day for filing the peti-
tions will be Aug. 7.

The Constitution is so worded that
it would be possible for petitions to
have many thousand more names
than the total number required and
yet fail to submit the proposition if
they were not signed by 5 per cent
of the voters in each of 11 districts,
though any 11 districts in the State
could be used.

The difficulties and expense of
circulating petitions in the smaller
and less closely settled districts, it
is understood, will cause the oppo-
nents of the measure to confine
their work to the larger districts,
where, although more signatures
are necessary, they can be obtained
at less expense.

If the 11 smaller districts were
chosen only about 16,000 signatures
would be necessary, the districts be-
ing the First, Second, Third, Fourth,
Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thir-
teenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
In those districts is included only
one St. Louis district, the Twelfth.
Because of the activity of the build-
ing trades labor organizations in
circulating the petitions it is consid-
ered probable that the greater work

is being done in the larger cities of
the State and in those districts where
labor organizations are stronger.
The support of the compensation bill
by the State Federation of Labor,
however, is counted upon by its
members to prevent laboring men in
any great numbers from signing.

If those circulating the petitions
depend upon the districts in which
organized labor is strong, about 22,
000 signatures will be required. These
would be in the First, Fifth, Sev-
enth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh,
Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and
Fifteenth districts.

MOTOR CYCLE RIDER DIES AFTER WAGON COLLISION

Anthony F. Lenz, 34 years old, a
laborer, 2907 Gravois avenue, died at
the St. Mary's infirmary last night
from injuries suffered Wednesday
when knocked from his motor cycle
in a collision with the tongue of a
wagon on Jefferson avenue between
La Salle street and Chouteau avenue.
The death brought the motor ve-
hicle fatalities since Jan. 1 to 42,
as compared with 44 for the same
period last year. Lenz was married.

Street Carmen Hold 3-Day Picnic.
The Street Carmen's Union yester-
day started a three-day picnic at
Wallner's Grove, 5810 Gravois ave-
nue. It is the first affair of the
union, which was formed following
the carmen's strike a year ago last
February. The extension of the pic-
nic over a period of three days is be-
ing done to give men on the various
working shifts an opportunity to at-
tend.

FOR A wedding gift choose a new watch.
Splendid watches at \$22, \$24, \$26, \$28, \$30,
\$32, \$34, \$36, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$44, \$46, \$48,
\$50, \$52, \$54, \$56, \$58, \$60, \$62, \$64, \$66,
\$68, \$70, \$72, \$74, \$76, \$78, \$80, \$82, \$84,
\$86, \$88, \$90, \$92, \$94, \$96, \$98, \$100.
Jewelry, N. 6th st., open evenings—Ad.

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous,
run-down people in two weeks' time in
many instances. Used and highly en-
dorsed by former United States Senators
and Members of Congress, well-known
physicians and former Public Health
officials. Ask your doctor or druggist
about it.

Nation Faces Critical Coal Shortage

Says the U. S. Government

Buy Your Coal NOW

COAL production has fallen off to an alarming extent. This is due
to a combination of causes. No increase in output is possible without
quick action by coal consumers.

Coal cannot be produced and held in huge quantities at the mines
awaiting the convenience of buyers. It must be moved as fast as produced
and kept moving until it finally reaches the consumer.

During the past two years we have been confronted with a coal shortage.

In 1917 it embarrassed our conduct of the war, shut down factories, left
cities in darkness, shortened the working hours of public utilities and
caused great suffering in many homes.

In 1918, in response to government appeal, consumers bought their
coal during the summer months, and as a result of their action and the
patriotic and superhuman effort on the part of operators and miners, the
greatest production in the history of the country was achieved—namely,
585,000,000 tons. Thus a shortage was averted.

In 1919—the present year—we face this situation:

Requirements for the year (Govt. estimate)	530,000,000 tons
(55 million tons less than 1918)	
Stocks on hand January 1	30,000,000 "
Coal production required for 1919	500,000,000 "
Coal produced Jan. 1 to June 14, 1919	195,000,000 "
Quantity to be produced during remaining 28 weeks	305,000,000 "
Average weekly production first 24 weeks	8,125,000 "
Average tonnage which must be produced weekly during com- ing 28 weeks	10,900,000 "

To meet the requirements of the country,
production of the mines must be increased
2,775,000 tons each week!

How can this be done?

By buying your coal now. This is the
only way to increase production.

If production is not stimulated now, some-
body will have no coal this winter.

Will it be you?

Do not think we are alarmists. The fig-
ures quoted above are accurate. They are
the OFFICIAL figures of the Geological Sur-
vey of the United States Government.

Your Government Warns You

Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Ad-

ministrator, has issued a statement to the
public as follows:

"Buy now—in August or the Autumn
will be too late. A big coal shortage is
coming. Thousands of miners are going
back to Europe. Coal production has
fallen off considerably and a shortage of
many million tons looks probable. My
advice to consumers is to buy now
while they can get a selection and deliv-
ery. I feel bound to say that, as I see the
situation, we are likely to experience a
coal famine in the Fall."

These are all facts. Consider them.

Quick action being so apparent, we cannot
urge too strongly that you buy your coal
NOW so as to be sure of having it next winter.

National Coal Association

Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

STONYBROOK WOOLEN MILLS LEONARD SILK MILLS MAGEE CARPET CO. OAKLAND WOOLEN MILLS

ALL ROADS LEAD TO
DUSENBURY'S
MILL AGENTS FOR
AUTO FABRIC MILLS
NY

AUTO BODY TRIMMERS

toledo
Louis Golfers
ete Today in
City Tourney

Wolff, Jim Barnes,
Kidd and Others
at Kansas City.

CITY, Mo., June 28.—
Including some of the
golfers of Chicago, St.
Kansas City, the tee-off
City golf tournament start-
ed this morning. Both profes-
sionals and amateurs will contest to-
morrow at the Meadow-
brook Country Club for the inter-
city trophy.

Afternoon a number of
arrivals, among whom
were Wolff, who was medal-
ist last week; Jock Hutchinson,
a Bob McDonald, Phil
Hills Hunter, Lloyd Gul-
and Willie Kidd, went on
course, followed by a large
Ernest Ford, the Meadow-
brook, and Bob McDon-
ald turned in the lowest
scores, both totaling 72,
three above par for the

hundreds of local golf en-
thusiasts following the play
event. The course is in
condition, the players say,
weather favorable.

Today's Pairings:
Kansas City: Brown, St. Jo.
Lidd, St. Louis.
St. Joseph: Williams, Chicago.
Kansas City.

Kansas City: Barnhardt,
Graham, Kansas City.
Kansas City: Barnes, St. Louis.
Chicago, and Miller, Kansas

Kansas City: Wolff, St.
Joseph, Chicago; Nelson, Kansas
City; W. Kidd, Chicago; A. Clark-
son, Chicago.

Kansas City: Rossmore,
Chicago; Kansas City: McDon-
ald, Chicago; Hutchinson, Chi-
cago.

Kansas City: Ward, Kansas
City; Wilson, Kansas City; Du-
val, Kansas City.

1 ST. LOUISANS
RED THUS FAR IN
GOLF TOURNAMENT

St. Louisans have announced
intention to play in the annual
Golf Association championship
tournament to be held over the
Hills (Kansas City) course
July 2. According to Bonner Mil-
ler, secretary of the association, a
score of local golfers will start
qualifying day.
Tournament officials are dis-
satisfied over the fact that not one
has been received from St. Louis.
Women's play of the annual
tournament which will be held
at Kansas City Country Club, July
ever 50 entries have been re-
ceived, the feminine meet, but all
players are residents of Kan-
sas. Included among them is
Edlyn Lee, present holder of
title.

Louisans who have regis-
tered for the tournament to date are:
Dickney, E. A. More and C. L.
St. Louis Country Club; Gil-
bert, D. P. Richards and W. H.
Midland Valley Country
W. Ford Jr. and J. J. Kearney
Golf Club; Bonner Miller,
T. B. Boyd, Algonquin Golf
J. L. Carleton, Sunset Hill
Club.

IF TABLE

Standings of the Clubs.

W. L. Per. Win. Loss.	
.....32 16 .687 618 2,403	
.....33 21 .611 618 2,403	
.....33 22 .600 607 2,384	
.....31 20 .610 519 2,000	
.....26 24 .520 509 1,981	
.....22 28 .440 481 1,931	
.....21 32 .396 467 1,886	
.....13 36 .262 380 1,788	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W. L. Per. Win. Loss.	
.....34 18 .654 690 2,622	
.....31 21 .596 675 2,504	
.....31 20 .610 544 2,000	
.....30 26 .538 544 2,000	
.....26 29 .473 492 1,811	
.....25 31 .446 456 1,811	
.....18 32 .360 373 1,380	
.....15 35 .303 303 1,148	

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

4-9-1: Chicago, 1-0-3. Batteries:
and Weaver; Ciolek and Schall.
5-6-1: Cleveland, 1-0-2. Batteries:
Almuth; Bagby, Uhl, Phillips
J. Thomas.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

5-12-1: Cardinals, 1-0-1. Batter-
ies: Bailey and O'Farrell; Holsh-
mes and Snyder.
11-5-10: Pittsburgh, 2-0-2. Bat-
teries: Lague and Wingo; Carlin-
Schmidt.
Philadelphia, open date: May
on postponed.

Today's Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

at St. Louis.
at Detroit.
at Philadelphia.
at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

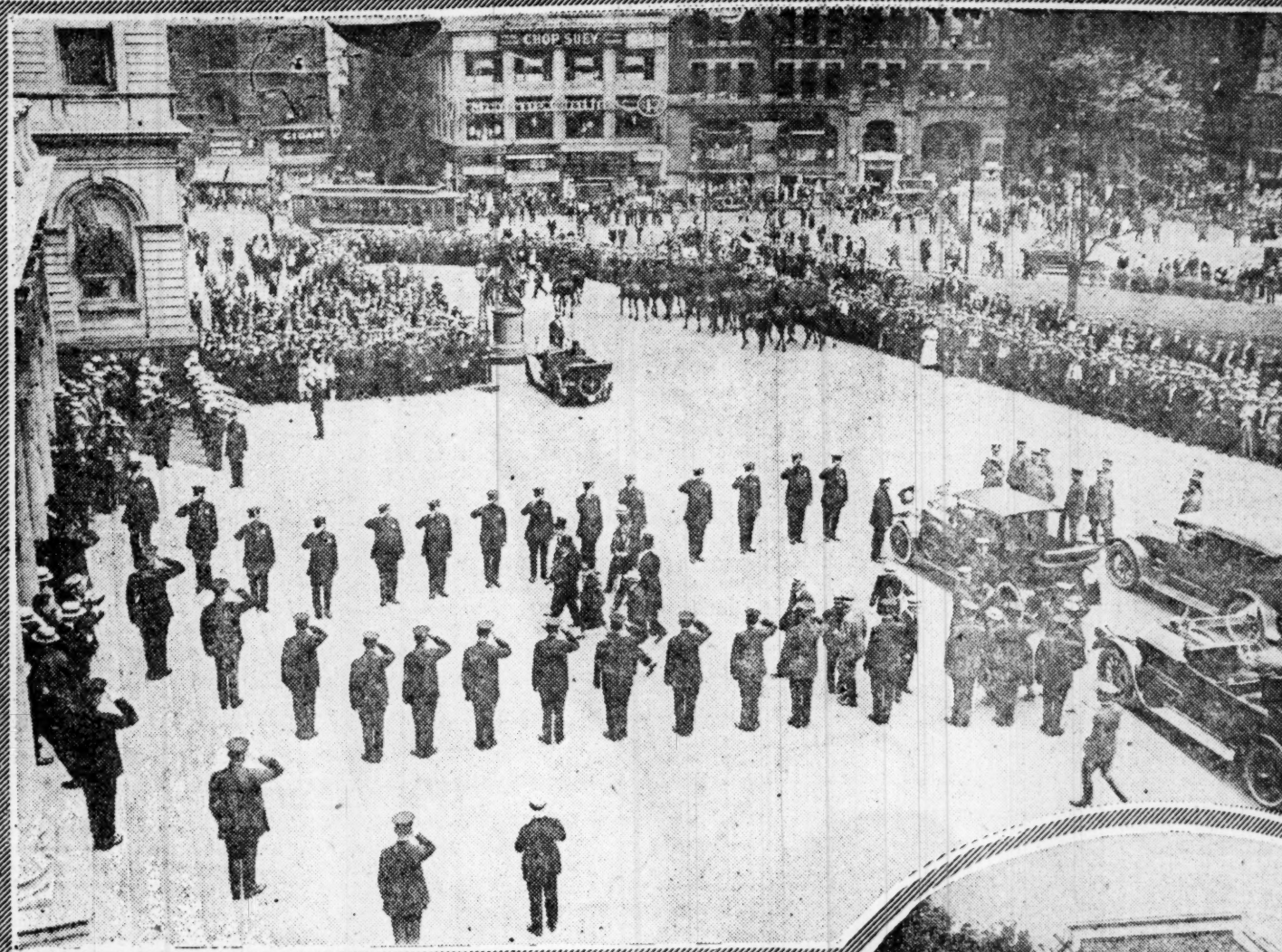
at Chicago.
at Pittsburgh.
at Boston.
at Brooklyn.

No Games Arranged

YORK, June 28.—The Na-
tional polo championships which
been held since 1918 because
conditions will be contested
Philadelphia Country Club,
beginning Sept. 15. The
association announced today in
a vote with a mail vote of 200
throughout the country.



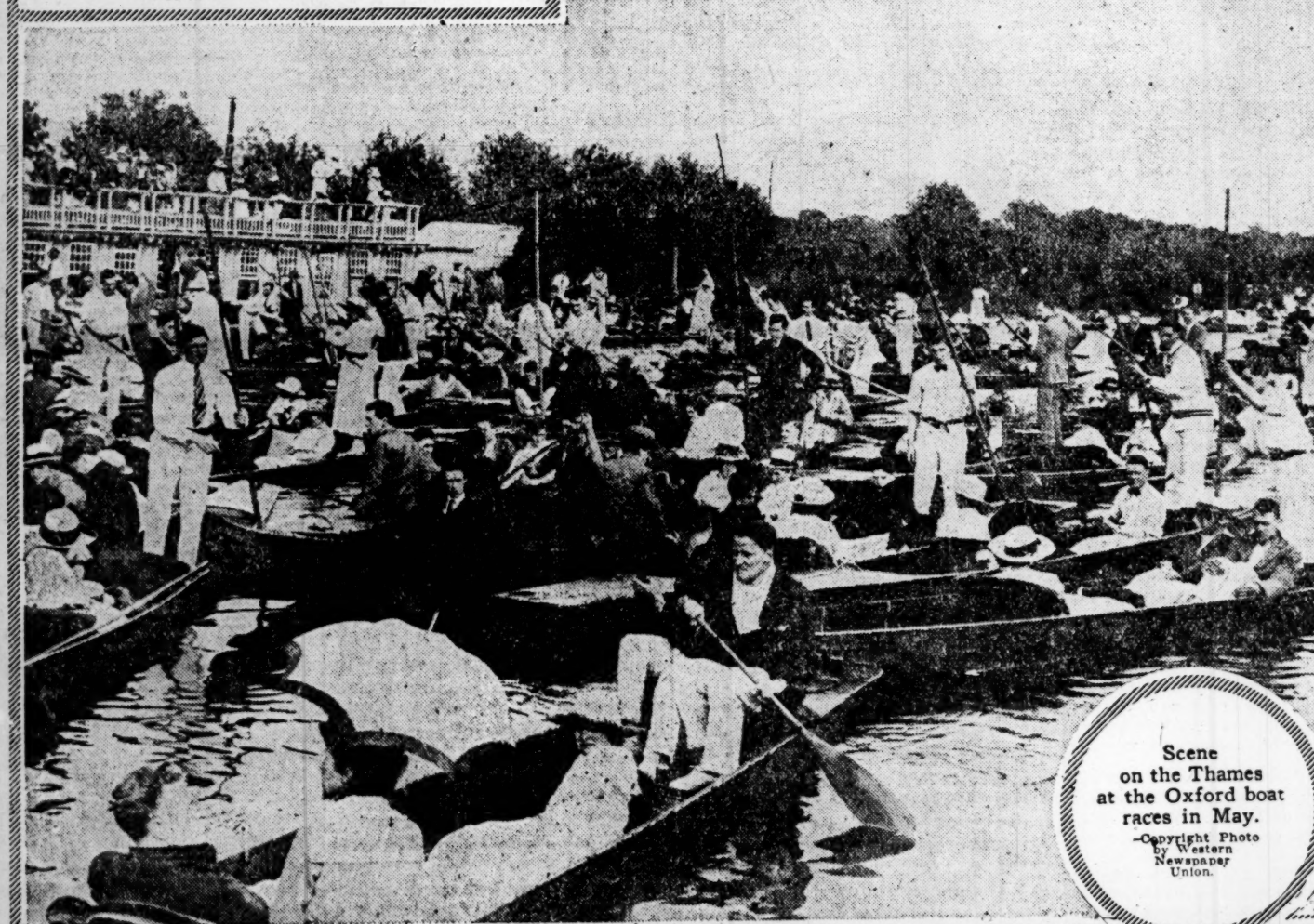
Mrs. Morton F. Plant, recently married to Col. Wm. Hayward, commander of the 15th Infantry, a noted negro regiment. Her dowry from Mr. Plant was \$5,000,000.
—Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



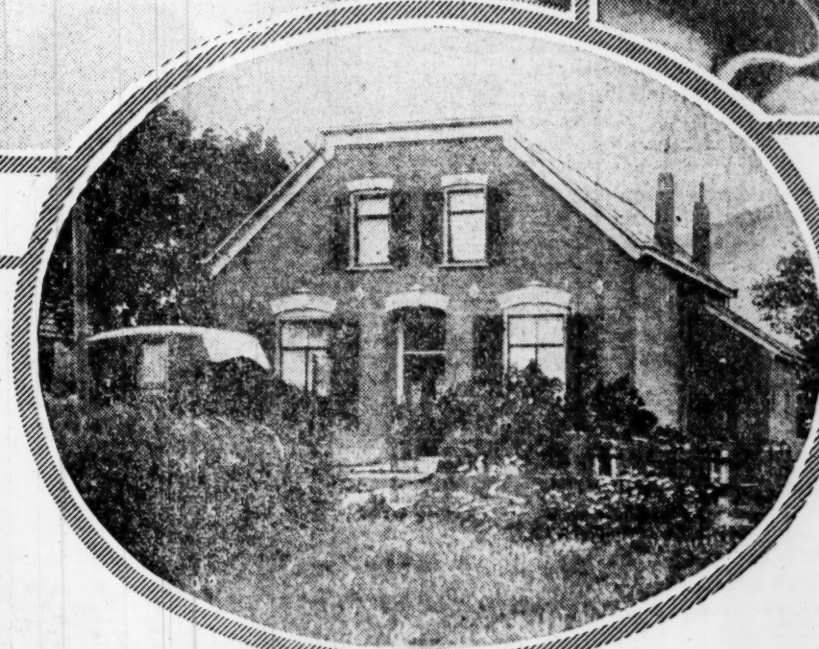
Reception to President-elect Pessoa of Brazil at New York. Scene upon his arrival at the city hall.
—Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



A new and striking picture of the former Crown Prince of Germany. At the left, quarters he occupies on the Island of Wieringen.
—Copyright Photo by Press Illustrating Service.



Scene on the Thames at the Oxford boat races in May.
—Copyright Photo by Western Newspaper Union.



Eamon de Valera, head of the "Irish Republic," at his desk in the "Presidential Suite" he is occupying at the Waldorf.
—Photo by International Film Service.



William Martin of the French foreign office, master of ceremonies at the signing of the peace treaty.
—Photo by International Film Service.



French and American styles contrasted. Note ribbons and fringe effect of the Parisian costume at left. Short skirts and bare arms are distinctive at French races; at those in America long dresses, stylish but without frills, predominate.
—Copyright Photo by Press Illustrating Service.



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co., Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for entire year, 1918:

Sunday.....553,177

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....189,798

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Against Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I am opposed to capital punishment. There are many reasons, I think, why capital punishment should not be resorted to. Some of these are: Capital punishment stands squarely on the Scriptures and in support of this the Scriptures teach an entirely different lesson. The first murderer in the world was tried before the highest tribunal in the universe. There was no question about his guilt, but he was not condemned to die but was made an outcast from human society. Not only did the court spare his life but issued a decree that no one else should kill him. Who is ready now to say that this is not good law and that it ought to be reversed?

To the man who is clamoring for the restoration of capital punishment, I have this to say: Suppose you were the one who cast the deciding vote that restored capital punishment and the next month your son was tried and condemned to die on the gallows. Innocent or guilty, he must die. Would you not go before the pardoning board and the Governor of the State and do all in your power to save his life? If you would not you are less than human. If you would, you would be asking for the repeal of the law that you so recently enacted.

Suppose that a man has been tried for his life in our courts and sentenced to die and the date of his execution set for the 13th of next month. A certain 12 men are not satisfied with this delay and decide that he die today. These 12 men overpower the officers, take the condemned man and hang him to a tree. This is a mob, and each member is subject to indictment and prosecution for murder.

God has decreed that every man must die, but 12 men deliberate on a certain man's life and decide that he be killed before the date set by God for his death, and they cause him to be taken out and hanged. This is a jury; one body a mob, the other a jury.

Consistency, thou art a Jew!

G. L. JOYCE.

Bucklin, Mo.

The Mississippi Lynching.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Are we asking too much of you to kindly accept a few lines from the lynching of John Hartfield, colored, at Ellenville, Miss., the 26th inst., by a band of lawless ruffians, bent on crime who have no respect for law and order? Another blot on American civilization and Christianity.

Gov. Bilbo of Mississippi was called upon in ample time to stop and put down the mob lynchers, but declared himself powerless. With such a declaration he must go on record as favoring lawlessness and diabolical lynching, contrary to his oath of office to enforce the laws for the protection of citizens of all classes.

JESSE J. CROW.

British Record in the War.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Answering A. Joehar in a recent issue, will inform Mr. Joehar what little I know about the British.

In July, 1917, I went across the Atlantic to a British liner and we were fed on British rations. The food was all right but the majority of the men were not used to steam-cooked food and naturally it did not appeal to them.

I was with the British when they broke the Hindenburg line in November, 1917, and was with them when the Germans pushed them back, November 30, 1917.

I was with them when the Germans started the Somme offensive, March 21, 1918, and anyone that says that the British didn't fight, it is because they were not there to see it.

The latest casualty list shows that the British lost 800,000 men killed and 1,200,000 wounded. That means that they were not in the fight.

The idea of us going to war with the British is absurd. Does anyone think for a minute that the Australians, Canadians, South Africans, Irish, Scotch or New Zealanders would take up arms against the Americans?

These calamity howlers that want to fight the British are those that want to war thinking that they were going to a Sunday-school picnic and when they found that it really was war they wanted to run.

Ask anyone that has been with the British a year or more and they will tell you that the Tommies are soldiers, that they will fight and did fight.

J. J. B.

CONGRESSIONAL ARTFUL DODGERS.

Senator Spencer's defense of his vote against the Phelan measure to exclude beer and wine from the war-time prohibition act is weak. The Senator says the President was "merely passing the buck" in suggesting congressional action and that as the President had proclaimed war-time prohibition he had the power to set aside his proclamation.

In the first place, the President was not "merely passing the buck." In order to except wine and beer under the war-time prohibition act and not permit the sale of whisky, legislation authorizing this exception was necessary. Prohibition under this act does not come through presidential proclamation, but by act of Congress. After July 1 it will be law of the land and the President can nullify that law only by proclaiming demobilization and thus putting an end to the law altogether.

The President in his recommendation said that demobilization had proceeded so far that he thought it safe for Congress to except light beer and wine from the provisions of the law. This is quite different from stating that demobilization is completed. Nevertheless we believe that the President would be wise to lift the ban. If it is possible for him to discriminate it would be well to permit the sale of wine and beer, at least. It will save trouble until the constitutional amendment and laws enforcing it become operative.

It is gratifying to know that Senator Spencer believes the President can do it, and by inference thinks he ought to do it. But this talk of "passing the buck" on a great question of this kind is a sorry confession of political cowardice. It indicates that Congress is full of artful dodgers.

THE COURT OF HONOR.

Holland's joy was short lived. The Crown Prince is still there.

Its toppled columns have been removed. The debris of its arches has been swept away. Our Court of Honor is no more. Physically it has vanished. But it has won its place among our deathless traditions.

As American cities go, St. Louis is an old city, full of years and memories. It has witnessed many stately ceremonials, many impressive pageants. But never has it lived higher, finer moments than in that Court of Honor. There with full heart it has welcomed home its own, who had walked proudly through the valley of the shadow. It has strewn their way with roses as they swung down through cheers and tears and inexpressible pride.

It has been a rich experience to watch those parades, to attest our affection for the valor of our youth, who, summoned to the hardest test of manhood, had met it unflinchingly and light-heartedly, with a knightly disdain of the cost. But to have been one of the returning soldiers who marched down the Court of Honor was an incomparably richer experience.

As gray veterans they will be telling about it to enraptured grandchildren in far-off lovely twilights, and the Court of Honor will live on and on in martial reminiscence.

Mr. Root has been designated mandatory of the Republican party.

HI JOHNSON BEGINS AN ADVENTURE.

With Senator Borah, heretofore considered a likelier possibility, promising him fugitive strength from his own abandoned boom and Senator Kenyon warmly endorsing him in behalf of Iowa, Senator Hiram Warren Johnson of California becomes not only a serious candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, but the first one in whose behalf active organizing has been undertaken.

His place of residence may give no special availability, according to old political notions, and since Garfield's time senatorial candidacies for President have been looked on with small favor. Mr. Wilson's election, however, in 1916, demolished the old geographical formula, let us hope for all time, and if a place on the Supreme bench proved no bar to the nomination of a Republican in the last campaign, a Senate seat is not likely to be a fatal objection in the next campaign.

Deprived of Col. Roosevelt's leadership, perhaps it is to be regarded as logical that his former associates should turn this year to his running mate of 1912. The fact remains, however, that if Mr. Johnson develops a strength to be reckoned with it will be due largely to the situation in his party and its present lamentable lack of material of presidential quality.

Although worded so that it reflects upon the real character of the League of Nations as an entangling alliance with Europe and meddling with American affairs, one of the plank of Senator Johnson's platform declares against the covenant of peace.

If as is officially announced, food enough to feed Europe until its fall harvest is now assured, somebody ought to tell the grocer and the butcher about it.

THE WITHERING DOLLAR.

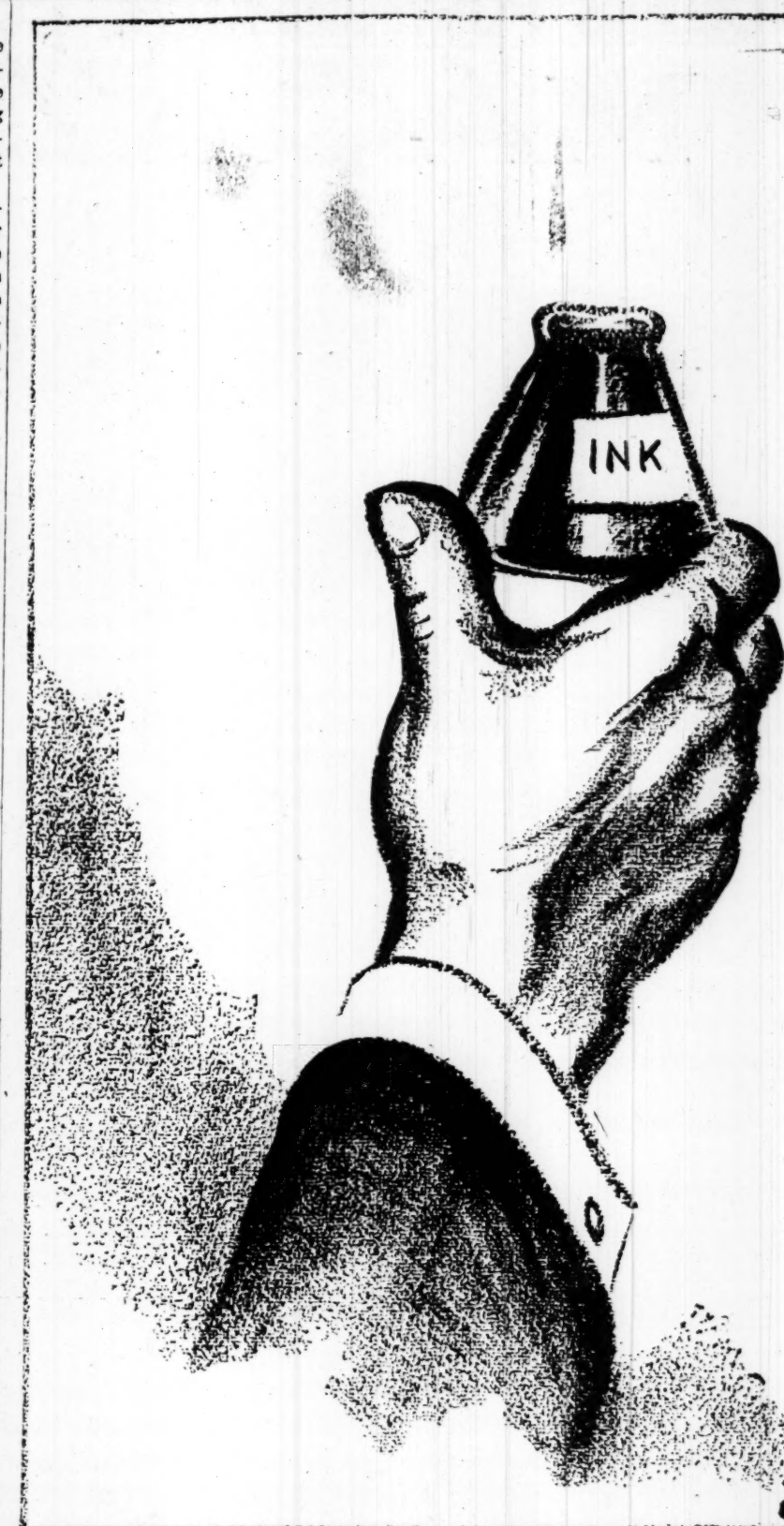
In the closing session of the American Federation of Labor's convention an engaging plan was outlined for solving the cost-of-living problem. The only trouble with it is it won't work. The shrinking purchasing power of the dollar had been remarked at some length, with the conclusion that, despite present high wages, the workman was worse off now than in pre-war times, because prices had climbed much faster than wages. It was proposed by way of solution that wages be advanced, and at the same time, in order to allay the unrest occasioned by unemployment, it was suggested that the number of working hours be reduced.

It is too bad the difficulty complained of, which is a very real one, cannot be so happily removed. But it can't. An increase in wages obviously increases the cost of production and that cost would be further increased, of course, by shortening the working day. With production costs increased one of two things plainly would have to follow: Either prices would go up or profits be diminished. As a betting proposition, the first of those two consequences would be the favorite.

To what extent profiteering is practiced is conjectural. It may be a considerable factor in the cost of living and one which we may have to grapple with, instead of making faces at it or calling it names. But the sound solution of living costs would seem to lie in reducing production costs. To that end labor and capital must cooperate.

Can this be the place that China and Japan and Germany are overly excited about? We quote from the Canton (China) Times: "Advice to hand reports that no rain has yet fallen in Shantung this year, and drought is working serious havoc to the crops. Prices of cereals have risen. The lower class people are joining the brigands, threatening to throw the whole of Shantung into complete disorder. The water supply is running short at and about Tsinan."

There is no antidote except a clinging to a few old standards which have been proven good. We can not tell what of our institutions will survive, or if any will survive unimpaired, but we can be sure that the more tolerant we are, the more kindly, the more willing to study the other man's point of view, the more



"DER TAG!"

The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McDoom

A WORLD EPIDEMIC OF HATE.

OFTEN of late the atrocities with which the world is filled seem less like the crimes of individual men than an obscene disease which has seized upon humanity. The course of this disease may even be mapped out. It began, so far as this generation is concerned, in Armenia, where the Turks killed the Christians without provoking the so-called Christian nations to anything more than mild protests. It spread to the Balkans, where the second Balkan war was preceded and accompanied by the most appalling massacres. The official report upon these massacres, in which no one's hands were clean, was a sensation early in 1914.

With the outbreak of the war between Serbia and Austria the disease blazed up with renewed fury and when the little war became a great one the germs were carried into France and Belgium on the one side and into Russia on the other. The Germans committed atrocities in the west, both the Russians and the Germans committed atrocities upon each other in the east, and in Poland both sides persecuted the Jews.

The Bolshevik revolution introduced a new element of hatred—envy and desire for revenge on the one hand, fear on the other. The number of the killings by the Bolsheviks has been exaggerated, but though it is claimed Lenin has not killed wantonly, it is admitted he spared no life that stood in the way of his success. On the outskirts of the revolution was a veritable barbaric fringe, the offspring of poverty and oppression, who killed like beasts and were in turn killed, even by the revolutionists.

The enemies of the revolution were from the first as bloodthirsty as the worst of the terrorists. In Finland, Mannerheim is reported to have killed about 8000, Kolehak is known to hold down his "liberated" districts with a bloody hand and has executed hundreds, including several members of the Constituent Assembly who took refuge with him from the Bolsheviks; the Japanese hold large parts of Siberia under a reign of terror, and Petlura's forces are charged with the most incredible crime of killing or instigating the killing of 84,000 Jews in the Ukraine.

Spontaneous as well as organized cruelty has been rampant everywhere. The forces of order and of disorder are almost equally savage. What is going on is a general breakdown of civilization. Conceivably the whole world may be attacked by it. Neither western Europe nor America is safe. We do not know what tempests may sweep over us.

There is no antidote except a clinging to a few old standards which have been proven good. We can not tell what of our institutions will survive, or if any will survive unimpaired, but we can be sure that the more tolerant we are, the more kindly, the more willing to study the other man's point of view, the more

chance we shall have of holding on to what we most value in civilization. This is no time for violent language, even when it is not literally meant, nor for the cultivation of hate. It is no time to denounce or vilify even the worst and weakest of mankind. It is a time for understanding. Only that and its fruits can save us—only Christianity.

Well, there are lost arts—and a great one is to be lost very soon. Let Rudyard Kipling, writing from San Francisco in 1899, describe the mixing of a button punch:

"Go thither softly treading on the tips of your toes, and ask him for a 'button punch.' 'Twill take 10 minutes to brew, but the result is the highest and noblest product of the age. No man but one knows what is in it. I have a theory it is compounded of the shavings of cherubs' wings, the glory of a tropical dawn, the red clouds of sunset, and fragments of lost epics by dead masters. But try you for yourselves, and pause a while to bless me, who am always mindful of the true interests of my brethren.'"

Mr. Ford is going to give back to the Government every cent he made on the war. Mr. Ford is like his automobile, which can do without most things other automobiles require.

Now the President is coming home, and we can amuse ourselves watching him try to find some of the people who have been so bravely conspicuous in his absence.

A cyclone sweeping Fergus Falls, Minn., spared a brewery. Are we to assume for this that the gods are wet?

Maybe the expectation that wartime prohibition is to be called off is only the first mirage upon the desert.

Think of the country coming to a pass in which we speak of one being an inmate of the Senate.

Judging by her reluctance to say it, Germany's word for "Pecavill" must be a jawbreaker.

What a blessing it would be if one of our Senators would resign rather than sign the peace treaty!

Maybe the Crown Prince was only growing ashamed of the size of his papa's woodpile.

The President of Ireland can't have the usual Irish sense of humor.

Hurrah for witlessness!

This is der tag.

Not so, for from their bravely shining stars.

And from the westward rolling fields of grain.

And from their works of peace made free from wars.

"We are not dead," they speak with accents plain.

"America, thy sons at need must go, Until no heart on earth can call thee foe."

MARIAN A. CURTIS.

LIBERTY BONDS AS STOCK COLLATERAL

Large Amounts Pledged in Speculations, Say Brokers.

NEW YORK, June 28.—That great amounts of Liberty bonds have been pledged by their owners as collateral for stock market speculation is the opinion expressed in brokerage and banking circles, though bankers are unwilling to hazard an estimate of the total amount of the borrowing thus arranged. It is expected that the questionnaires which the Federal Reserve bank is sending out through the various Reserve banks will soon be in the hands of the member institutions, which will probably be asked to state the amount of Government securities accounts carried by the members of the bank's account, the amounts loaned to customers for the purchase of government bonds, and the total amount of government securities carried by the New York banks as the Federal Reserve.

It is pointed out that if the amount of redemptions is in excess of the amount of Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates bought by the bank, plus the amount loaned to customers for buying government securities, there would be a plain indication that the excess had been used for other purposes than the purchase of government securities.

It is assumed that this will get the neighborhood properly ironed out in the little matter of replacing newspapers with the proper number of pence.

Sign on a paper box at Laurel and the University tracks:

Swillem & Slicker Bar

Not quite, but we are forwarding your first papers.

Bill of fare in a restaurant at Jefferson City, indicating a bad case of apostrophic appoplexy:

Stak & onlon's
Pork Chop's
Corn Flake's
Coffee and Roll's

Another Jefferson City sign not long for this world:

Grocer's sign, South Broadway:

Fine Boiling Eggs

No indication of how long they have been boiling.

Sign on a paper box at Laurel and the University tracks:

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Not quite, but we are forwarding your first papers.

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Maintenance of Powerful Fleet in Pacific Ocean Was Planned Years Ago

Move Is Not a Warning to Japan, but a Step to Protect West Coast From Any Foreign Attack.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The United States Government's decision to maintain a powerful fleet of warships in the Pacific Ocean is not due to recent developments or contingencies, but to a plan conceived before the end of the European war was in sight. Because President Roosevelt's action in sending the American fleet on a naval parade around the world with first stops in the Pacific happened at the time of a controversy with Japan over California legislation, it was then interpreted as a friendly warning to the Japanese, but the separation of a large part of the American Navy at this time for duty in the Pacific has no bearing on the present relations between Japan and the United States, which happen to be at the highest point of friendship they have yet reached. Indeed, because the feeling between the Governments of Japan and the United States is so cordial the American fleet can be disposed of in the Pacific in accordance with plans made years ago without being misconstrued or misunderstood.

For years naval authorities who studied the problem of coast defense have contended that the United States, by placing most of her fleet in the Atlantic, left the Pacific Coast open to attack, not by the navies merely of Asiatic, but of European Powers. Until the European war came, however, and the expansion of the Navy was an established fact, it was impossible to divide the American fleet and keep both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts well protected.

Fleets Can Unite in Two Weeks. The advantages, however, of maintaining two fleets do not relate entirely to sudden emergencies in the Pacific. By keeping two units instead of one, double the benefits in training are obtained. It is estimated that two weeks would be required to bring the two fleets together into a single fighting force. Those who remember the long journey which the battleship Oregon made around Cape Horn in the Spanish-American war will appreciate what a change the Panama Canal makes in the defense of the United States and its possessions. Should the United States develop unfriendly relations with a European Power, the Pacific fleet can be brought into the Atlantic in two weeks' time and, of course, the navy would have taken advantage of pending negotiations in any international dispute to mobilize the fleet in whatever ocean it might seem that operations would be necessary.

Similarly, in the event of military operations in Mexico, the battle fleets would be ready to cruise along the Atlantic coast, and the Pacific fleet, brought to the aid of the Eastern and Western coasts.

Some of the finest battleships in the world will go into the Pacific fleet, among them the Wyoming, New York, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska and Vermont. Besides these there will be a large cruise force and a torpedo-boat flotilla of 108, with 14 submarines, two submarine tenders, 13 mine sweepers and two mine layers, supply ships, hospital ships, powerful tugs and radio repair vessels. Naval officers believe that when the Atlantic and Pacific fleets are brought together for maneuvers, having been trained separately, the efficiency of the American navy will be greatly increased. America is at last getting a substantial line of defense on both sea coasts.

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U. S. Wins Japanese Favor. From a theoretical point of view, the placing of a large fleet in the Pacific has been urged again and again, but it was only upon the increase of naval armament during the war that President Wilson gave Secretary Daniels his consent to go ahead as soon as the European war ended. Of course there are those in the nation's capital who insist on believing the American Government is again doing what the late President Roosevelt did, making a display of power in the Pacific for the benefit of all concerned. But the hypothesis on which their theory is based is a state of unfriendly relations with Japan. On the contrary, the United States Government, by agreeing to the transfer of German rights in Shantung to China, has taken a step which has won favor in Japan. The American peace mission has been severely criticized at home and particularly on the west coast for "bowing to Japan" in the matter.

The American peace delegation's position is that Japan will keep her word, that she will return the territory of Shantung to China at the appointed time. It is again a question of faith in Japanese promises and the American Government, in agreement with the Governments of Great Britain and France, prefers to believe in those promises until concrete evidence of a broken pledge is offered.

Can No Longer Ignore Pacific. In the meantime naval opinion, which proceeds on the theory of being prepared for any emergency irrespective of the status of diplomatic relations, holds that the United States can no longer ignore the Pacific coast, but that she must hereafter consider the eastern and western shores of the continent running down to the end of South America as territory under her vigilance and patrol.

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These injections are and as a rule give very good results. They are positively harmless. In addition, the individual does not drink suspected water previously boiled, nor food, and three injections should avoid typhoid fever by all means never eat washing the hands thoroughly. These precautions are a protection from typhoid, especially from nightfall, for as has been said, malaria mosquitoes bite or at least after sundown.

There is a drug that against this disease and the blood stream improves this drug the parasites will be destroyed even entrance by being injected. The dose of which is from strains according to age to add to this a small quantity of pepper, about a quarter for each five grains of capsules taken three or even twice a day, is caution in mosquito-infested areas. These precautions are a protection from typhoid, especially from nightfall, for as has been said, malaria mosquitoes bite or at least after sundown.

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BLACK TRAIN CROSS AMERICA

lines to Start From
on to San Francisco
on July 7.

TON, June 28.—Plans completed by the motor- ists for the first trans- iber of an army motor- trip of the Lincoln High- way at several points. It is to utilize two full or transport corps truck to operate the train.

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THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

By DR. MAX O. STARKLOFF,
Health Commissioner of St. Louis.

DURING the next few months a large proportion of our citizens will take their yearly recreation and many are now planning their vacation. This practice of devoting a certain period in each year for recreation and rest is a wise procedure, for in this way the mental and physical energies are conserved and the individual returns to duties to be performed refreshed and mentally and physically alert.

As these vacations in the great majority of cases, are spent in the country, or at least in small towns where the environment is very different from that of the large city, it is wise to give consideration to this fact and to select the place carefully in order that the vacation may be a pleasure instead of a regret.

In the large city there is maintained a department of health that throws about the citizen many safeguards which are lacking in the country and in the smaller town. With this fact in mind it is well to give consideration to what precautions may be taken for protection.

The greatest danger is from typhoid fever and it is a matter of regret that a large proportion of city's typhoid cases occur among a city's returned vacationists. Typhoid fever occurs in only one way, and that is germs must be taken through the mouth, with either food or drink or through the agency of infected fingers, cups, eating utensils, etc.

The infection is most frequent in drinking water from wells, cisterns or springs, or in eating food that is fly contaminated. The lack of sewer facilities promotes water infection, and the lack of control of flies, coupled with the exposed privy vault, promotes infection of food.

Another disease likely to be contracted is malaria. This disease is also contracted in one way only—by the bite of the mosquito. The principal danger from mosquito infection in camp, at the farm house or in the small town lies in the fact that in such places there is not as a rule careful consideration given to the protection by thorough screening of living quarters, especially sleeping quarters, for the malaria mosquito bites only after nightfall. In addition is the fact that in such places little or no effort is made to control the number of mosquitoes.

The vacationist would do well to consider what he may do to protect himself against these two diseases. Always bearing in mind that because other people, who have lived long in the locality in which he finds himself are in good health is no guarantee to him that danger may not threaten him.

An attack of typhoid for instance, practically makes a person immune to other attacks; and it is possible that long living under certain conditions builds up a resistance in an individual that is not possessed by the new comer.

There is now available a serum that gives almost complete protection against typhoid, the so-called typhoid vaccine. A person protected by this serum will almost surely escape typhoid, even if he should eat or drink typhoid infected material. Immunization requires a period of 10 days, three injections being given at 10-day intervals.

These injections are not painful and as a rule give very little if any reaction, that is disturbance, and are positively harmless.

In addition, the individual should not eat suspicious water, unless previously boiled, nor eat doubtful food, unless thoroughly cooked. He should avoid fly infested places, and by all means wash his hands thoroughly.

As the mosquito is the only thing to be feared in malaria, protection in this means of course, protection from the mosquito, especially protection after nightfall, for, as has been said, the malaria mosquito bites only at night, or at least after sundown.

There is a drug that is a specific against this disease and by keeping the blood stream impregnated with this drug the parasite of malaria will be destroyed even should it gain entrance by being infected by the bite of an infected mosquito.

The drug referred to is quinine, the dose of which is from two to five grains according to age. It is well to add to this a small quantity of red pepper, about a quarter of a grain for each five grains of quinine. Such a capsule taken three times a day or even twice a day, is a wise precaution in mosquito-infested places.

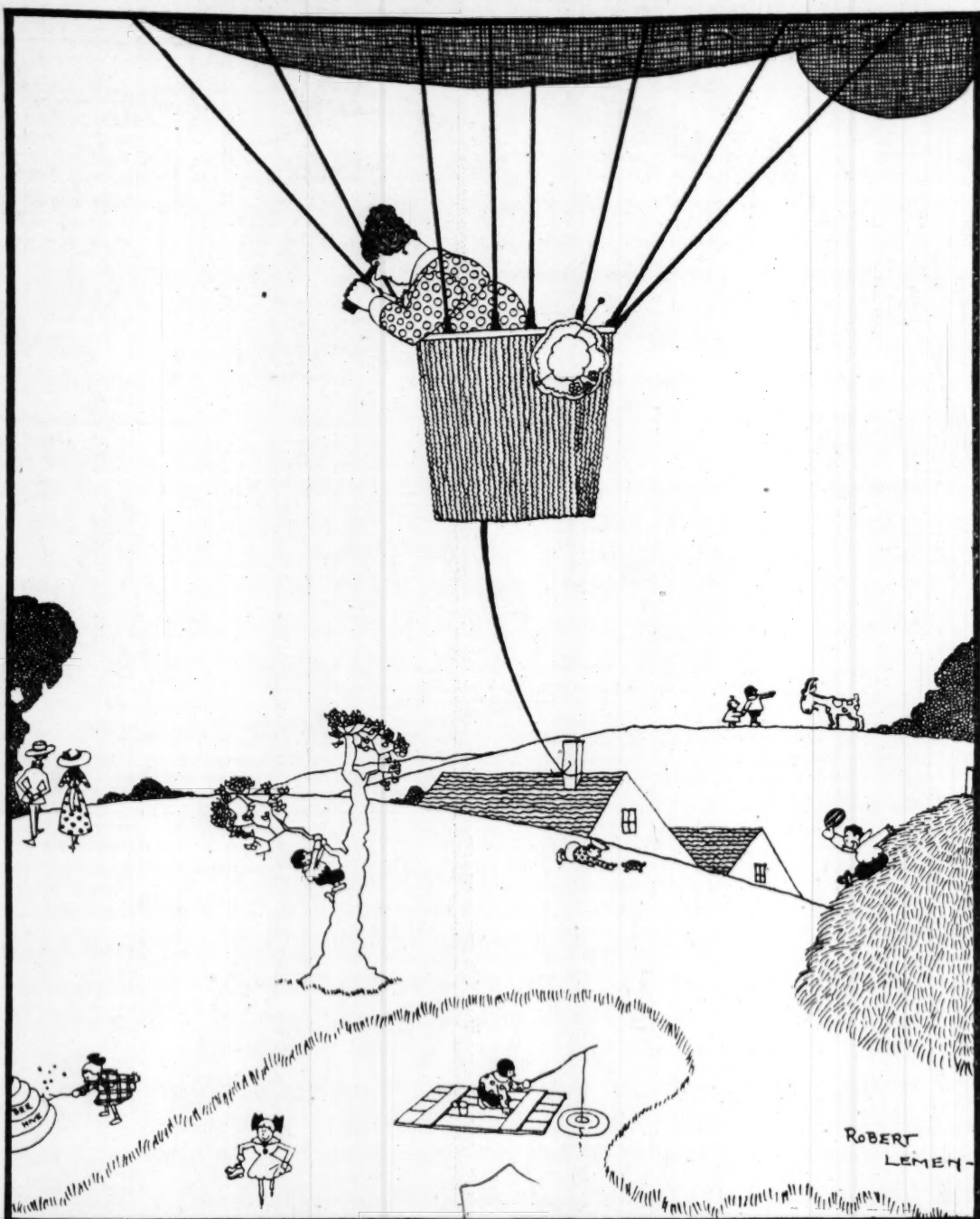
These precautions may seem superfluous to the man or woman on pleasure bent, and they are so long as nothing is dangerous, but should you develop a case of typhoid fever or malaria it is not unlikely that you would regret not having given consideration to these warnings.

A Soap Bubble Can Be Made to Last for Months

THE air of an ordinary room is filled with tiny particles of matter which fall on the airy soap bubble, alter the surface tension, and—poof—it is gone. The effect of these minute particles on the stability of bubbles was first brought to light, according to Popular Science Monthly, by Sir James Dewar. He experimented in clarified air until he was able to produce bubbles which would last for months. He has even produced a soap film which was a year old recently and which seems to remain just as it was made.

So tell the children that the secret of successful soap bubbling is to have a perfectly pure soap solution and to blow the bubbles in and with air that is also perfectly pure.

THE OBSERVATION BALLOON.



The only way the lady with a large family can keep her eye on all of them at the summer resort.

Matrimonial Rules of the Road

By Marguerite Moores Marshall.

WHEN a motorist hears a siren or holds his hand, or listens to the story of his life. He gets out of the way with dexterity and dispatch. For he knows the siren is the danger signal of a tremendous driving force which will ride him down with unholly compunction if he gets in the path of the motor engine so much stronger and swifter than his own. When a married man sees a siren he ought to make use of exactly similar precautions. If he follows her even a little way on his matrimonial journey—well, he is more than likely to return from the ride with himself inside and a smile on the face of the tiger-lady.

There are sirens and sirens, and not all of them are so obvious as the one carried by New York's motor car engines. Most likely that

screeching menace is the lurid siren of the screen, whose popularity I personally attribute to the universal and vigorous development of the American sense of humor. I do not believe she thrills moving picture audiences half so much as she tickles the brain of the intelligent man who appeals to his brain.

William Allen White has said there is a red-haired girl somewhere in every man's life or imagination. I should say that even more omnipresent is the girl with eyes like "forget-me-nots" or "wet violets," or—to employ the probably cattish simile of Jehane—the Brown-bellied marbles.

Only other women really appreciate the brunette beauty. Men and little children believe all angels have blue eyes—and, of course, the converse theory—that all possessors of blue eyes are angels. The first obsession is harmful; if unproved; the second is distinctly dangerous.

If she is more than sixteen the blue-eyed super-siren usually is married. Does any man in his senses leave an angelic beauty, who is the most beautiful in the world, wedded "wet violets" cannot be dyed. So their heavenly hue continues to disturb the peace of mankind, and if they are not "understood" at home, or if the shallow depths behind them have been plumbed too accurately by the man who married their owner, the business of being a super-siren is conducted at the same old stand.

Her methods are characterized by the direct simplicity of genius. To her husband's partner, or the man she meets at a dance, or the nearest neighbor, she is a sweet little thing who marvels how a great strong man like himself can possibly be interested in "poor little me." If she is especially deft she admires his "wonderful, efficient" smile almost as much as she admires him. Then he is convinced there is no harm in her. And before he realizes it she has him "lashed to the mast" as efficiently as ever was sirent-tempted Ulysses.

Only it was not the sirens who tied up Ulysses; that wise gentleman had himself tied until he had sailed beyond their dangerous sphere of influence. Nor could his bonds be broken, as can the intangible ones which should, but do not, keep the married man from yielding to the siren's call.

There are plenty of cynical persons—usually rather old-fashioned, however—who do not believe mentality enters into the appeal of the successful siren. Yet Aspasia and other great sirens of Greece were as intelligent as they were beautiful. In the dangerous age of man, the age between thirty-five and forty-five, when the dark flower of his second romance is most likely to burst into bloom, the woman most dangerous to him is the one who combines physical and mental attractiveness.

So often, especially when he marries young, he marries for qualities which have only a temporary appeal—for youthful freshness, a beauty of curls and coloring, a pretty smile or a dance-youth that matches his own. If underneath these superficial attractions there are the characteristics which enrich life after thirty-five—



PARIS, June 11.—These two little maidens, one in blue taffeta, and one in flowered voile bound with blue silk, were evidently the children of "Peace Conference" members, for quite accidentally I heard their mothers speaking of how disappointing it was that they hadn't been able to accompany their husbands to Versailles to see the "Peace Terms" handed to the Germans.

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The Housewife's Scrapbook.

SAVE the juice of canned fruit. You can make refreshing hot-weather drinks with it. For instance, one cup of pineapple syrup blended with one cup of grape juice and a little sweetening and mixed with either charged water or ice water is delicious.

Careless handling of canned foods has often resulted in illness. Never allow the contents of a can to remain in it after the can has been opened. It is best to empty the can and let the food stand for an hour before cooking or eating same. Peas, beans and asparagus should have the liquid drained off and then be covered with cold water.

Before sealing fruit jars put in a few drops of glycerine. This will help to keep mold from settling on top of the fruit.

The time required for cooking peas depends upon their maturity. Young peas will cook in 30 minutes or even less. Overcooking destroys the color and flavor. Boil them slowly in a partially uncovered saucepan and add salt while the peas are still firm. After 20 minutes' boiling test occasionally, and as soon as tender remove from the fire. If the peas are sugar snap peas the family will be served with delicious peas.

The small discarded clock will come in handy for the sick room. Set the face in good condition. Set the hands at the hour when the next dose of medicine is to be given and you will not have to tax your memory.

To retain the green color in vegetables they must boil fast and the cover must be removed from the saucepan.

When buying a broom, press the edge against the floor. If the straw bristles out and bend, do not purchase the broom. They should remain erect and firm. A heavy broom will give more thorough results in sweeping than a light one will.

If you mount the clothespin bag on a wooden coat hanger you can put it over the wash line and push it along as you need it.

Grease the edge of the berry pie with oleomargarine and the juice will not run over the edge.

SANDMAN STORY FOR TONIGHT

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

Madam Spider Remembers.

MADAM SPIDER lived in one corner of the attic. She was glad of the quiet of the place, she had not thanked Tommy Mouse for all he did for her, and the next day when Tommy came out in the attic Madam Spider told him she hoped he would remember that she had saved his life and how grateful he ought to be to her.

And every time she saw him Madam never forgot to remind him how much he owed to her until Tommy Mouse could stand it no longer and ran away to another part of the house to make his home.

Madam Spider did not once remember that Tommy Mouse had first done her a kindness, she was so blinded by her own goodness, and so she lost Tommy for a neighbor, and not until he had been gone a long time did she remember that Tommy had often brought a crumb and left it under her home so she could catch flies for her dinner to repay her for saving his life.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

ran like a streak for his new door- way and disappeared.

"He never stopped to thank me," said Madam Spider, forgetting that she had not thanked Tommy Mouse for all he did for her, and the next day when Tommy came out in the attic Madam Spider told him she hoped he would remember that she had saved his life and how grateful he ought to be to her.

And every time she saw him Madam never forgot to remind him how much he owed to her until Tommy Mouse could stand it no longer and ran away to another part of the house to make his home.

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(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

Bachelor Girl's Reflections

By Helen Rowland.

LOVE is life's carburetor; marriage the safety clutch, and divorce the shock absorber.

Man was made from clay, but woman was made from a BOMB—and there's no remodeling her. (Husband please copy.)

We must be getting back to the normal when the dancing of a dizzy blonde will cause more excitement and flutter in Wall street than the passing of a regiment of soldiers.

A man's idea of reforming after marriage appears to be to cover up a stained past with a stained glass attitude.

There are as many kinds of love as there are of automobiles, but a little flitter and a little flirtation, which can be exchanged each year for a new one, continue to be the most inexpensive and popular varieties.

Most bachelors think of marriage as vaguely and shabby as they think of next New Year's day—that's why they are always so astonished and shocked when it happens to them.

The motion pictures are not always so "educational" as they are labeled; but if they teach nothing else at least they ought to teach a man how to make love more gracefully and gratifyingly. And THAT'S a blessing!

A man never deliberately gives a woman the key to his heart; he waits until some fluff, ingenious little thing comes along and picks the lock.

Somewhat since the signing of the armistice one feels that little things like hot weather, unrequited love, sunburn, divorce and mosquitoes don't amount to much after all.

Quite Right.

Rush—Where are the Fraternity men's quarters?

Sambo—Ah don't think dey has any, sub; I've been heah two weeks, shinin' dey're shoes an' pressin' dey're clothes, and all I've evah seen is two nickels.—Nebraska Awkwan.

If you use an electric iron the annoying feature of a dangling cord that is always in the way can be overcome by the purchase of a 10-cent bird cage spring. Fasten it so it comes above the ironing board and loop the cord through the hook. The spring gives when you iron and this method also saves the cord.

Should We Save Daylight?

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States have both voted to repeal the daylight savings law when the clocks are turned again next October.

What are the Advantages? In Daylight Saving? What are the Disadvantages?

The Post-Dispatch wants to know what St. Louis thinks of the daylight savings idea, now that it has been tried out, and will publish letters from its readers on the subject from day to day.

What Do You Think of It?

Have you something to say on the subject—something which has not already been said? Write it—on one side of the paper only—and mail it to the

Daylight Savings Editor Post-Dispatch

Calls It a Fool Law.

Daylight Saving Editor, Post-Dispatch.

The daylight savings law is not the first fool act of Congress, nor will it be the last.

While this law may have worked some good (there is some good to be found in anything), no thinking person who has had to meet the law face to face can deny it has worked much harm.

Those who favor the law continually harp on the benefits of early rising. If you want to get up early, folks, go ahead and do it, but don't disturb a whole nation to gratify a selfish whim.

As a business man I want to say that even if folks do get up earlier they don't shop any earlier, and they do shop later. Our salesmen sit around the store until 10 or 10:30, then along comes military and keeps on coming until after the closing hour of 6. We try to extend every courtesy to our customers with the result that almost every night several salesmen who would like to be home with their wives and supper are "stuck." Under the old law we had an extra hour to attend to the late trade. Any furniture dealer will testify to the truth of this assertion.

Then consider our children. Every child needs plenty of sleep and the early morning hours are admittedly the best rest for that purpose. Does the average child get it? It does not. Mother doesn't like to get two breakfasts so Susie and Willie must climb heavily-eyed out of bed and take breakfast with dad, for dad, you know, has to get down to business, that he may be in his place to wait till 10 o'clock for customers. And Susie and Willie are hustled off to school still sleepy.

Does anyone know a farmer that pays any attention to the law? I know several who found in it a good joke. There may be one somewhere who finds good in it, but I have never met him.

Two-thirds of the people who read this can think of dozens of reasons that condemn the law. To those who favor it I say, go right along and keep it, even after it is repealed. That is your prerogative; but for heaven's sake, let the rest of us go right along keeping as close to Nature's law as we can.

BUSINESS MAN.

Today's Installment of The Magnificent Ambersons Will Be Found on Page 4

This Sign

is your buying guide to supreme quality ice cream—made, tested for high butterfat content—in our laboratory and in the dealer's store.

St. Louis Dairy Co's

Guaranteed Ice Cream

Guaranteed State and Federal Standard

Look for the quality store.

When driving, always look for the St. Louis Dairy Company's sign—it is your guide to super-goodness because it is our guarantee of the full 14% pure cream butterfat quality set by State and Federal Governments.

If you have never tasted St. Louis Dairy Company's Ice Cream you will never be satisfied until you do try it. Far smoother and more delicious than ordinary ice cream, because uniformly high in rich cream content.

New Clubs for Old.

First Young Lady (learning golf): Dear me, what shall I do now? This ball is in a hole.

Second Young Lady (looking over a book of instruction): Let—me—see. I presume you will have to take a stick of the right shape to get it out.

First Young Lady: Oh, yes, of course. See if you can find one like a dustpan and brush.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

When using vegetables for salad have them perfectly dry, otherwise they will not mix evenly with the dressing and the flavor is also impaired.

Church Announcements

Your index to tomorrow's services at the leading churches of St. Louis.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of the lesson sermon at each church, Christian Science.

First Church, King's highway and Walnut St., 11 o'clock, 8:30 a. m. Reading room, 4525 Delmar bl., open daily from 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5 p. m.

Second Church, 4234 Washington bl., 11 a. m.

Third Church, 3324 Russell av., 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Fourth Church, 5569 Page bl., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Fifth Church, 1121 S. Grand av., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Open daily 10 to 9 p. m. Sunday and all holidays, 2 to 5 p. m.

Sixth Church, Mt. Moriah Temple, Garrison and Natural Bridge aves., 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Wednesday evening testimony meeting at all churches at 8 o'clock. Involuntary reading rooms, Suite 1100, 1101 and 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



BETTER LOOK AT YOUR OWN STOCK.
When the janitor says in a casual way
That he's just been elected the Queen of the May,
And asks if you know of a blacksmith downtown
Who can make him a handsome and durable crown—

When the plumber's apprentice appears in the hall
And arranges his pipe tongs in rows by the wall,
And stands at attention and gives you three cheers,
Then suddenly bursts into piteous tears—

When the coal man invites you to run him a race,
And, when you refuse, says he'll bust in your face,
And, sizing you up with a countenance grim,
Remarks that you look like a lizard to him—

When the grocer's boy curls on the stairs in a heap
And spends all the morning in innocent sleep,
And, when you awake him, announces that he
Would give up his life for the flag of the free—

You will find, if you look—that the nice little board
Of bottles and cuses and kags you had stored
In a secret compartment down under the floor
For emergency use, isn't there any more.



Pleasant Silences.

"If there is anything I enjoy it's
going to the moving pictures."
"I thought you were such an ad-
mirer of the English language."
"I am. I hate to hear it abused.
I go to the movies to rest my ears."
—Washington Star.

Envy.

"If I had my life to live over," re-
marked Mr. Dustin Stax, "I'd be a
moving-picture star."
"But you have amassed wealth."
"Yes. But a moving-picture star
can make a million dollars a min-
ute without having the finger of
scorn pointed at him as a profiteer."
—Yonkers Statesman.

Pinning Him Down.

"You say Yoric Hamm is a big
movie star?"
"Sure he is."
"Never heard of him. What's his
salary?"
"Ten thousand dollars."
"Fix his class, boy, fix his class.
A week or a year?"—Kansas City
Journal.

His Comeback.

Mrs. Henpeck: To think that I
once considered you a hero! Oh, la-
la-la!
Mr. Henpeck: I suppose the
thought struck you on the evening I
performed the death-defying and
foolhardy feat of proposing mar-
riage to you.—Buffalo Express.

Mugging the Dutch.

"What a lovely Dutch landscape!"
exclaimed the admiring visitor.
"You've been to Holland, of course?"
"Why, no," answered the artist,
modestly.
"Then how were you ever able to
paint such a realistic picture?"
"To tell the truth, I copied it off
a beer mug."—Birmingham Age-
Herald.

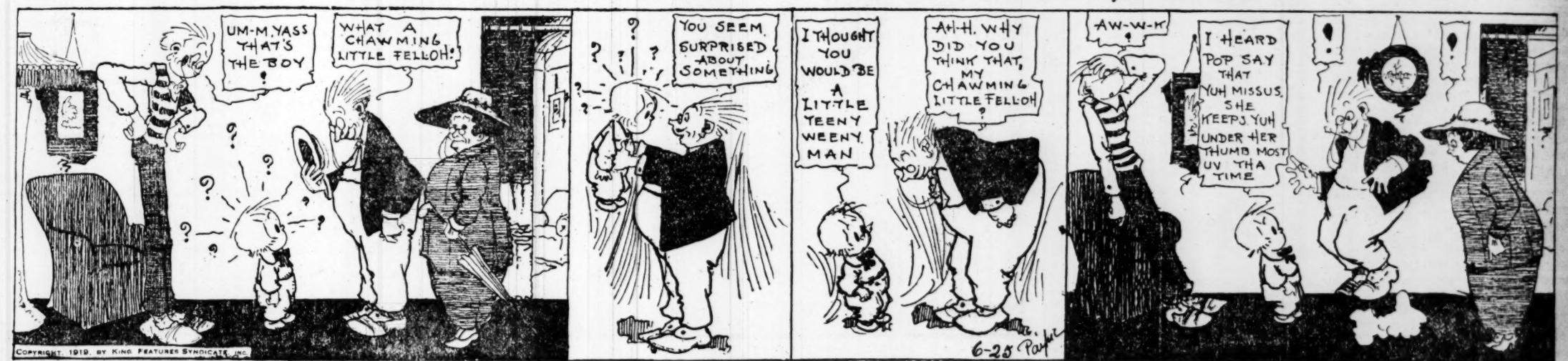


Mr. Gusher, who has recently become the possessor of several oil wells in Texas,
kicks on the mileage per gallon he's getting out of his new "Hopeless Six."

FANCY DIVING IS A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT IF YOU KNOW HOW TO USE IT.—By GOLDBERG.



"SAY, POP!"—ALKALI IKE EXPLAINS WHY HE WAS SURPRISED.—By C. M. PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—AS WE GO TO PRESS, BILL'S KID IS STILL WAITING FOR A NAME.—By BUD FISHER.

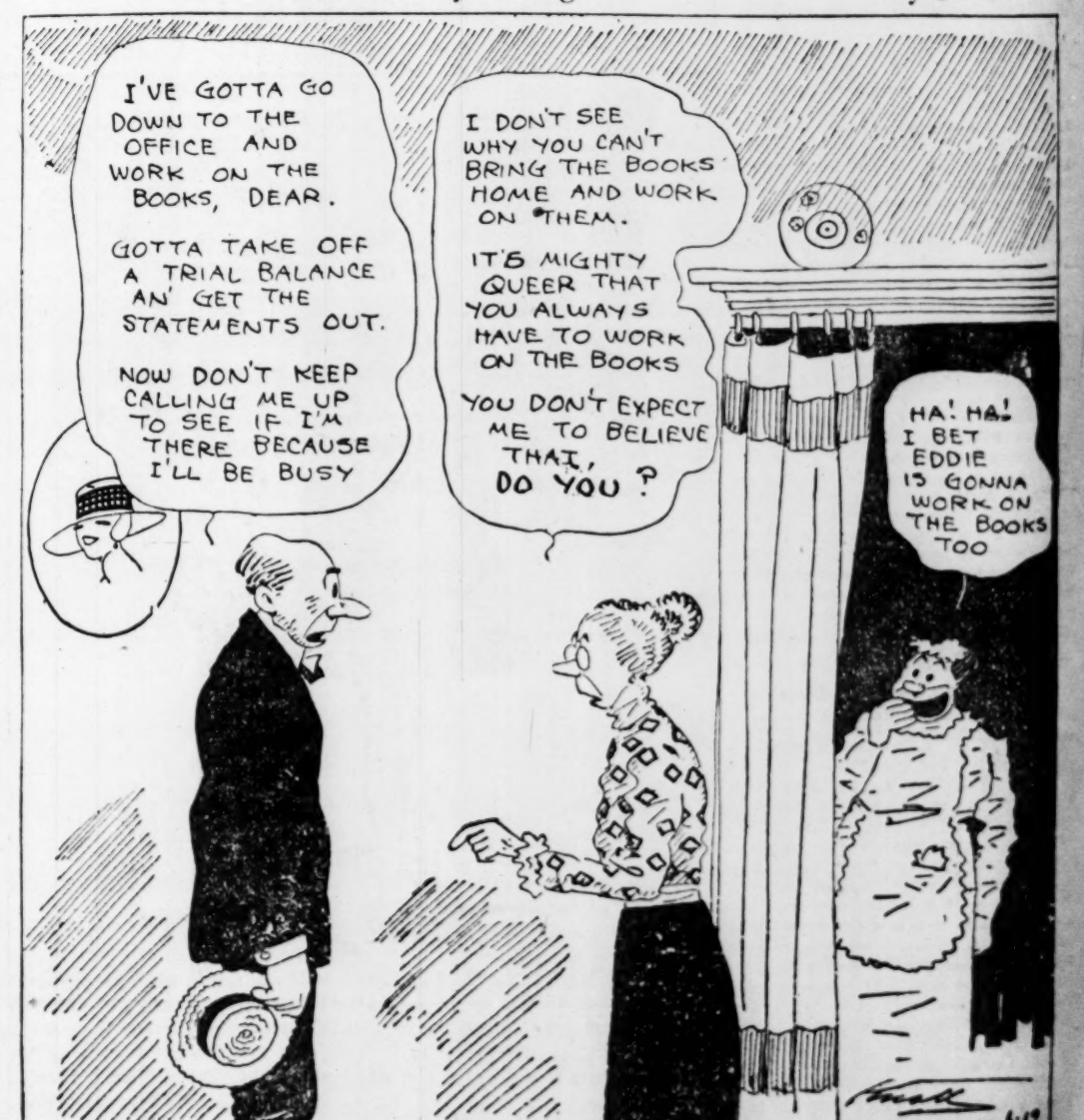


YOU CAN'T SATISFY SOME PEOPLE.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.

PENNY ANTE—A Married Guy Fixing It.

By Jean Knott



THE feminine appeal
of the celebrated Moon
that the wife of t
since she herself has
from jail, has taken the
his behalf. The senten
J. Mooney, convicted in
courts of complicity in
outrage which caused
of eight participant
preparation parade,
1916, at San Franci
well known, has been
from death to life impr
a new trial, according
law, appears to be with
diction of no legal p
Mooney's sole hope is th
ident, if not upon the
case, may be brought t
a favorable settlement
of averting industrial
strikes.

With the threatened
strike July 4, Mrs. Moo
she has nothing to do.
say a word about a strike
significant, however, i
scheduled for as many
fore labor organizations
cramped into the time
date.

Likewise she disclaim
serious feminine appeal.
expresses a contempt for
Certainly she discards
known blandishment by
a suit five years old. I
one whose conspicuous
tons identify her with
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in the famous photogr
Mooney defenders asser
from the roof of a bui
and a quarter from the
explosion.

Suit as "Documentary
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Obviously the reason
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bor all over the world h
terested in the case
Mooney further claims
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that what time she cou
her work as a prosp
teacher she devoted to
husband in organizing
men of San Francisco.

She declares in evi
loyal citizenship that it
erations since her and
from Ireland, that it
grandfather of hers w
Kentucky blue grass int
made that State anoth
State. But whether sh
so or no, a pair of typ
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eloquence, native wit
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to a personality which
its work, as she goes
speeches.

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desired effect, only b
street car men were
only their wives child
officials with badges be
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tending over seven s
building which preven
ing the parade from
windows, and caused
vantage point on the
same flag which o
er occupants of the b
roof to provide out
whereabouts at the t
just seems to have s
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up to the roof. Let
you." It was a you
A boy who took the
cluding the clock ac
and the shadow on
which established th
and our whereabouts
the bomb exploded
warmer away. If w
choice of witnesses
have found a nicer
innocent Y. M. C. A.
it seem as if the pre
on our side in provi
evidence as the flag
A boy?"

This paragraph I g